

DECEMBER

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1838.

Whole No. 99

NOTICE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT.
At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion & 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

LOOK OUT.
CHRISTMAS is not far distant, and but few have yet called to see their accounts. We have many debts due which should have been paid long since; therefore we will say to those who owe us old debts, that it is surely time for them to make payment. Cash we must have.
WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.
N. B. Bagging and Rope for sale of good quality. Nov. 29, 1838.—if. W. W. & CO.

NOTICE.
I WILL sell at private sale a LOT in the Town of Alexandria, upon which is a two story Dwelling House and Kitchen, with other improvements. For further information apply to me at Alexandria.
J. M. RAIFORD.
Nov. 22, 1838.—3t.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
LATE OF MOBILE, AND FORMERLY OF SELMA, HAS opened a Store in EAST AND WEST WETUMPKA.

FOR the purpose of carrying on a General Grocery & Commission Business. At his Stores on either side of the River, may be found almost all kinds of Groceries and Provisions. Usually kept in this market, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any other house. His Store in East Wetumpka is south of the Bridge, on Main street; and in West Wetumpka, one door east of W. Kidd & Co. West Bridge street.

He will also receive, at either Store, Consignments of all kinds of WESTERN PRODUCE, such as Bacon, Hams, Lard, Corn in sacks, Butter, Eggs, &c. &c. and will endeavor, from his experience and attention to business, to merit the patronage of the public.
Nov. 23—m3m.
The Talladega Register and Jacksonville Republican will please insert the above once a month for three months, and send their bills to this office for collection.—H. C. Sen.

VALUABLE LAND TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, for the ensuing year his Plantation in Talladega County, Ala. one mile above Syllaega, on the road leading from Wetumpka to Jacksonville, containing three hundred acres, in fine repair for cultivation. The land is fresh and fertile, the situation healthy, and well adapted to the culture of Cotton; also a good Cotton Gin and Packing Screw, with many other improvements. Any person wishing to rent will call on my brother Joshua Oden, (who is also my agent in this case), residing in the immediate vicinity of the above described premises.

ALEXANDER ODEN.
November 22nd, 1838.—3t.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 1st day of December next, his tract of Land near the Boiling Spring, containing about 103 acres; about 30 acres in a good state of cultivation, good comfortable cabins, &c. on a credit of one, two, and three payments. At the same time and place will be sold a quantity of Corn and Fodder, Cattle, Hogs, and Farming Tools. Terms made known on day of sale.
Nov. 1, 1838.—4t. JAMES S. WRIGHT.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the FARM whereon he now lives, nine and a half miles west of Jacksonville, on the road leading from Jacksonville to Gunter's Landing. There is on place between 35 & 40 acres of cleared land under good fence; dwelling and out houses. Also, A FIRST RATE GRIST SAW MILL. There is water power sufficient for Iron works and inexhaustible quantities of iron ore handy, said to be of good quality by those who are practical judges. The place is well watered both by Lime-stone and free stone Springs, and the quality of the soil cannot fail to please a purchaser. A credit will be given on one half or two thirds of the purchase money.
Nov. 15th, 1838. BERRY BRITTAIN.

R. E. W. McADAMS,
Clock & Watch Repairer;

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he has located permanently in the Town of Jacksonville and will be ready at all times to execute in the best manner and without delay, any work that may be left with him. His shop is on the north side of the public square, in the store room formerly occupied by Mitchell and Pryor.
Jacksonville, September 20, 1838.—12m.

H. H. WYCHE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Talladega, Ala.

E. T. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILL attend to any business that may be committed to his care in the Courts of Law and Equity, for the Counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. His office is in Jacksonville, Benton county, next door to the New-York Store.
June 7, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.
BY order of the Honorable Orphans' Court of Benton County, the Subscriber will expose at Public Sale, on Monday the 24th day of December next, at the late residence of Elizabeth McClellis deceased, near Chambers' old place, on Tarrapin Creek; all the personal property of the said Elizabeth McClellis, not disposed of by will. Consisting of **THREE NEGROES, CORN, FODDER, and other articles too tedious to mention.**
TERMS.—Twelve months credit. The purchaser giving Bond with approved Security.
THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, Executor.
November 22nd, 1838.—4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
WHEREAS, Letters testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth McClellis, deceased, were on the 22nd inst. granted by the Hon. the Judge of the Orphans' Court of Benton County, to the undersigned—All persons having claims against said estate, are required to exhibit the same within the time limited by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.
THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, Executor.
November 22nd, 1838.—6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE undersigned will proceed to sell on the 17th day of December next, at the late residence of John Gay, deceased, all the Personal Property belonging to said Estate, (Negroes excepted), consisting of **Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles too numerous to mention.** Persons wishing to purchase would do well to attend.—Sale will continue from day to day until all the property is disposed of. TERMS made known on the day of Sale.
JOHN T. POPE, Adm'r.
JANE GAY, Adm'x.
November 22nd, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Letters of ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of John Gay, dec'd, were on 26th day of October last, granted by the Hon. the Judge of the County Court of Benton County, to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment. Those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.
JOHN T. POPE, Adm'r.
JANE GAY, Adm'x.
Nov. 22, 1838.—6t.

J. N. Lightner & Wm. Miller,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they continue the **COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS,**

RECEIVING & STORING **COTTON** IN WETUMPKA, in the Large and well known **WARE-HOUSE,**

Known as **STEEPLEFELLOWS,** which, together with their own NEW COTTON SIEVES, will enable them to store COTTON &c. in safe and Dry Houses, and on the cheapest terms, their warehouses being very near the Landing. Their arrangements for receiving and forwarding Goods and Cotton, and Re-shipping, are such as will insure promptness, and also make it the interest of their friends to continue their patronage, which they respectfully solicit.
Liberal advances always made when required.

P. S. Office at the Store of Lightner & McCormack, on Main st., who are now receiving and will keep on hand a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c which will be sold low or advanced on Cotton Stored in the warehouse of Lightner & Miller.
Oct. 18, 1838.—11t.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors,
BY REV. DAVID BRYAN
For Sale at this Office.

State of Alabama: Benton County.
ORPHANS' COURT,
November 14th, 1838.

THIS day came Edward L. Woodward, Administrator of the estate of James M. Mitchell, deceased, and filed a petition praying that an order of sale be granted to sell the north-west half of Lot No. 29 in the town of Jacksonville, for the purpose of enabling him to pay the debts of said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the Clerk of this Court issue citations to the heirs of said estate, to be and appear in the Town of Jacksonville on the 26th day of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why said order should not be granted.

It further appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Laura Adelaide Mitchell, heir of James M. Mitchell, deceased, is a minor heir, and resides out of the limits of this State, it is therefore Ordered, that Edward Elam be appointed Guardian ad litem for said Laura Adelaide, to answer and defend against said Petition. It is further ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, for four successive weeks, requiring all persons interested to appear at the time aforesaid, and show cause, if any they have, why said order should not be granted.
Copy Test. M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK
COUNTY COURT.
November 22nd, 1838.—4t.

VOLCANOE.
Volcanoes are not of accidental occurrence, but are at present chiefly confined to particular geographical boundaries. Some volcanic mountains are in a state of constant activity, such as Stamboli, in one of the Lipari Isles, which has never ceased for a period of more than two thousand years. In others, the eruptions occur from time to time, at irregular intervals, of which Vesuvius and Etna are examples; and others are extinct, not having been known to be in a state of eruption within the period of authentic history. Of these last there occur instances in Hungary and on the Rhine. Volcanoes at this day are not without exceptions; for Jorullo, a celebrated volcano in the region of the Andes, is situated one hundred and twenty miles from the nearest ocean. The principal volcanic districts in Europe are those of Etna, Vesuvius, Santorin, and Iceland. An eruption, or earthquake, is generally preceded by certain systematic phenomena, such as subterranean noises; the drying up of neighboring streams; the appearance of increase of smoke above the crater, uneasiness manifested by cattle; reptiles which live under ground, coming out of their holes; and frequently the agitation of the sea.

Before inquiring into the causes of earthquakes and volcanoes, we shall state some prominent instances of their effects. In snowy regions, such as the Andes, the effects of an eruption are terrible; for not only are large masses of lava, ejected, but the intense heat melts the snow, and so produces the most destructive inundations, carrying volcanic sand, loose stones and other materials, into the plains below. Sometimes subterranean cavities, filled with water, are rent open, and increase, the flood. Mud and sand derived from such source, descended in 1797, from the sides of Tunguragua, and filled valleys, a thousand feet wide, to the depth of six hundred feet. It is a very curious circumstance connected with volcanoes, that among the hot water, (which very frequently forms part of the ejected matter,) quantities of small fish are often found, which, according to Humboldt, having lived in subterranean lakes and cavities. So great was the quantity of these fishes ejected at one time from the volcano of Isubabura, that the effluvia arising from the putrid animal matter, occasioned fevers in the district. In the interval between eruptions, innumerable hot-springs afford vent to the subterranean heat and sulfurous—that is, vents emitting sulphur and acid vapors and gases—discharge copious streams of inflammable matter.

Iceland is entirely of volcanic origin, and so intense at times has been the volcanic action in that district, that Mount Hecia has sometimes continued in eruption for six years without ceasing, shaking the whole island, and causing great changes in the surface of the country. Another great volcano in Iceland is Shaptar Jokul. In the year 1783 this mountain, after repeated earthquakes had been felt, burst into eruption, throwing out a torrent of lava, which flowed down into the river Shaptar, and completely dried it up.—The channel thus filled lay between high rocks, in many places six hundred feet in depth, & near two hundred feet in breadth. Not only did the lava fill up this great defile to the brink, but it overflowed the adjacent fields to a considerable extent. The burning flood then poured out, and filled up, a deep lake between Skaptarfall and Aa, and advancing again, penetrated and melted down some ancient lava, blowing up fragments of the rock to the height of one hundred and fifty feet. After flowing several days, the lava was precipitated down a tremendous cataract, filling a profound abyss, which the great waterfall of Steptass had been hollowing out for ages. This did not end its course for it continued in other directions, carrying ruin and destruction over the country, not only by overflowing the land, but the inundations which were occasioned by the filling up of the river course. Of the two streams of lava which flowed from the mountain in opposite directions, one was 50 and the other 40 miles in length. The breadth varied from seven to fifteen miles wide the ordinary height of both currents was a hundred feet, though in narrow defiles it sometimes amounted to six hundred.

This awful eruption continued two years, and a traveller who visited the tract eleven years afterwards found columns of smoke still rising from parts of the lava, and several rents filled with hot water. No fewer than twenty villages were destroyed on this occasion, and more than nine thousand of the inhabitants perished.

In 1538, Monte Nuovo, in the bay of Baiae in Italy, was thrown up in a day and a night, and remained permanently elevated the height being four hundred and forty feet above the level of the bay. Its base is about a mile and a half in circumference.

In 1759, Jorullo, in Mexico, was elevated by volcanic power. For a long time the district where it is situated had remained undisturbed, but in June of the year mentioned, hollow sounds of an alarming nature were heard, followed by earthquakes, which con-

tinued for two months, until in September, the eruption commenced. Flames issued from the ground, fragments of burning rocks were thrown to prodigious heights, and six volcanic cones were formed, composed of lava and scoria. The least of these cones was three hundred feet in height, and Jorullo, the central one, was elevated one thousand six hundred feet above the level of the plain. Forty years afterward, when Humboldt visited the country, he found the mass of lava still sufficiently hot to light a cigar, at the depth of a few inches! Two small rivers, which had formerly run through the district, disappeared during the eruption, losing themselves below the eastern extremity of the plain, and reappearing as "hot springs" at its western limit.

So great is the explosive power of eruptions, that Catopaxi has been known to throw out, to the distance of nine miles, masses of rock of a hundred cubic yards in size. In some instances the top of volcanic mountains fall in during the eruption, and in this way Papandayang, in Java, was in 1772, reduced in height from nine thousand to about five thousand feet.

Volcanoes are not confined to the land, but occur sometimes in the middle of the sea. So recently as 1784, a volcanic island was elevated in the Mediterranean to the height of more than a hundred feet above the water, at a place where formerly there was a depth of more than one hundred fathoms. In about a year afterwards it again sunk, so as to be below the level of the sea. In the year 1806 an island of four miles in circumference rose from the sea, among the Aleutian Islands north of Kamtschatka. And her extraordinary eruption happened in 1814, in the same archipelago, when an island of considerable size, with a peak three thousand feet high, was upraised; but it again sank down, after standing about a year.

If such extraordinary effects are produced on the surface of the earth, we have every reason to believe that the subterranean changes are still more extensive. "The loftiest volcanic cones," says Mr. Lyell must be as insignificant, when contrasted with the products of fire in the nether regions, as are the deposits formed in shallow estuaries, when compared to submarine formations accumulating in the abysses of the ocean.—It may also be inferred that the ejection of such large masses of melted rocks in one place is very likely to be accompanied by corresponding depressions at others; and accordingly we do find that in volcanic districts many such subsidences accompany earthquakes and volcanoes.

Some regions are convulsed by earthquakes without any volcanic eruptions occurring simultaneously in the same district. But we may infer from analogy, that these regions would not be so convulsed, at least to an equal extent, if a free passage were opened for the escape of the subterranean heat. The more the channels by which the heat is transmitted to the surface are stopped or impeded, the more violent will be the convulsion.

The Torrey River on Fire.—Mr. J. M. Cooper, in prosecuting the removal of McCree's Shoals, after boring to the depth of 575 feet, his auger suddenly dropped and entirely disappeared. In the space of some several moments a deep hollow sound was heard, resembling the rumbling noise of distant thunder from the chasm below, and at the same instant gushed forth from the shaft thus made, a clear transparent, oleaginous substance or fluid, which boils up very similar to the effervescence of a boiling pot—and which owing to the sluggishness of the current, has gradually diffused itself over the whole surface of the River. A quantity has been collected, and upon the application of fire, it is found to burn equal to the purest sperm oil.

To gratify curiosity and make further tests, fire has been applied to the oil in the water, and the whole surface of the River is now burning, emitting a flame of most beautiful appearance, about six inches high, and has already extended about half way down to Fort Stoddard. The reflection of which upon the horizon in the night, presents a most sublime spectacle, far surpassing in grandeur and beauty of appearance the Aurora Borealis.

Mr. C will permit the hole to remain open for some days, until he shall have satisfied himself of the extent of the supply, which thus appears inexhaustible, when it will be stopped and means adopted, should the Legislature consent, to collect and save it. The discovery is a most valuable one to the State and the causes which produce this oil, highly worthy the investigation of the learned and scientific. Mr. Cooper, only a few days since, while boring for water, on the plantation of Mr. Manning, near Demopolis, bored into a Lake of Quicksilver, of fourteen feet and some inches in depth; which discovery was published in the Marengo Gazette. *Tuscaloosa Intelligencer.*

AN INGENIOUS INVENTION.
The annual fair of the American Institute

was opened in New York on Monday. In the list of articles enumerated by the editor of the Commercial Advertiser is the following notice:

First on our list we place a model of an invention, which if successful, will open a new era in the history of travelling by rail roads. It is a plan for an improvement in any locomotive now in use, which will enable it to travel with equal facility an inclined plane, or a dead level. The axle of the rear wheels of the loco motive is made long enough to hold two smaller wheels at its extremes.—These small wheels run upon a railway, built for the purpose, at the point at which it is necessary to overcome an elevation and the larger wheels are lifted by the small from the road. The weight of the locomotive is thus rested upon the fore wheels and the two superfluous wheels. The same power which is necessary to draw three hundred pounds along the dead level with the ordinary wheels of the model in question will when the small wheels begin to act, draw six hundred pounds up an elevation graduated on the scale of six hundred and five feet to the mile. The invention, we understand has been submitted to the inspection of several mechanics of known practical experience who are unanimous in their prognostications of its complete success. One of the engineers of the N. York and Erie rail road gave it as his opinion, that \$500,000 would be saved on the line of that road by adopting a locomotive built on this plan, for surmounting the Shawangunk mountain. The inventor is Wm. F. Ketchum, Buffalo.

The Montreal Herald says the population of Lower Canada may be estimated at about 250,000 that of Upper Canada at 350,000, and that of the two races in both Provinces at 400,000 French and 470,000 English. The population of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland is about 400,000.

We commend the following article to the attention of the chief actors at Vide Poche during the August election. The Judge must have had them in his mind's eye.

Fraud at Elections.—The following remarks of Judge Conrad, part of a charge to the Grand Jury of the city of Philadelphia, are appropriate to the times:

"It is even alleged that men can be so madly infatuated as to do this wrong, and suppose that they are promoting the cause of popular right. It is a strange and fearful delusion. To preserve life, they strike at the fountain of life; to preserve freedom, they poison the air it breathes, and the food on which it subsists, to strengthen it, they poison the tongue which utters, and the arm which enforces its will! What is liberty without the ballot box? And what is the ballot box when degraded, and prostituted, and diseased? It is held forth in its impotence and corruption, to the derision of the world. He who is guilty of election frauds, should bear about him the consciousness that, convicted or not, he is little less than a felon, and that the words patriotism and liberty, from lips blackened by perjury, are revolting as blasphemy itself. Such is the character of this offence; and yet it may, we hear, be committed and considered nothing. The ballot box is guarded by oaths—is perjury nothing? And has the law itself become nothing?"
[St. Louis Daily Argus.]

A TRAGEDY.—Considerable sensation has been excited in Madrid, by a murder committed by M. Rodriguez, the Deputy on the person of his wife, a young and beautiful woman to whom he was married about two years ago at Seville. Mr. Rodriguez, who is extremely jealous, accompanied his lady to a musket ball given by M. Vinadores. His wife's brother was amongst the guests incognito, and wishing to cure his brother-in-law of his failing, imprudently accosted him with an enquiry if he was still as jealous as ever. "I am at all events not jealous of you, *beau masque*," was the reply. "There you are wrong," said the mask, "for you have a very handsome wife, with whose charms I am deeply smitten." "So much the worse for you," retorted M. Rodriguez. "By no means," said the brother, "your wife returns my affection, and as a proof of it, I can inform you that she has a violent mark under her right bosom." At those words M. Rodriguez seized the stranger with the utmost violence by the hand, exclaiming, "your life or mine! Meet me in a quarter of an hour at my house." He then tore his wife from the quadrille which she was dancing, and without saying a word to her, hurried her home. On reaching his hotel, he ascended the staircase with his wife still on his arm, dagged her into his cabinet without procuring a light, opened his secretary and taking from it a loaded pistol, placed the muzzle close to his wife's bosom and shot her through the heart. At the report a number of domestics, accompanied by the ill-fated lady's brother who had been the involuntary cause of this frightful catastrophe rushed into the room with lights. On witnessing the dreadful sight, which met his

eyes, the brother tore off his mask and proclaimed his near relationship to the victim. The disclosure deprived the wretched husband of his senses, and he was hurried from the spot in a state of raving madness, which the Madrid correspondent whom we quote fears, but we might perhaps more charitably hope, he will not survive.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

PROGRESS OF THE WEST.

The value of agricultural products which annually descend the river Mississippi, is estimated at seventy millions of dollars. It appears from official documents that the value of property annually transported in the Erie Canal of New York is sixty-seven millions of dollars, paying in tolls to the State Treasury \$1,614,000; but we presume this amount comprehends the value of all the goods transported each way.

In the year 1798, when an assessment was made with a view to the levying of direct taxes by the general government, the property west of the Alleghany mountains in states and territories of the American Union, was valued at only twenty-six millions; the same district is estimated at the present day to contain property of the value of twelve hundred millions.

The State of Indiana has 6,000 men at work on her rail ways and canals. The works of internal improvement, already begun and proceeding towards completion with unexampled rapidity, in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, will cost forty eight millions, when finished: a wonderful amount, if we reflect on the recent settlement of that part of the union, and the comparatively feeble number of the inhabitants.—*N. Orleans Bee.*

Statistics.—The House of Representatives of Congress consists of 242 members. We took some pains, last winter, to ascertain their professions and occupations, and the following is the correct result:

Lawyers 159, physicians 12, merchants 19, farmers 21, planters 18, factors 8, editors 2, ex-president 1, printer 1, Clerk of Court 1.—242.

Thus it will be seen that in the House, there is a majority of 75 lawyers over all other professions.

In the Senate 52 members, there are 15 lawyers, and but nine of any other professions.

Taking the aggregate of Congress, of 294 members, there are 202 lawyers, and but 92 of other occupations.—*Boston Advertiser.*

MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.—Within the memory of man a winding path, first fashioned out by "beasts of prey, or men as wild and fierce as they," was the only thoroughfare between the two places on which now stand the flourishing cities of Madison and Indianapolis. Behold the change wrought in a few years. There is now a railroad constructed and in operation between these places; and as we learn from the Madison Banner, the passenger cars intended to run on the road are splendid specimens of workmanship, tastefully painted, furnished with elegant cushioned seats, and calculated to carry one hundred passengers. In noticing these cars, which are the product of the mechanical skill of Madison, the banner says: "It will be a pretty sight to see them, thus freighted, flying past the farms and villages on the route at the rate of twenty miles an hour!" What wonderful revolutions in the "affairs of men," and in the face of nature, the steam movement, by land and water, is destined to bring about; and nowhere, perhaps, will these revolutions be more wonderful, in the progress of years than in the far and mighty and fruitful West.

BEGGARS IN LONDON.—Of the number of beggars to be met with in the streets of London, it is computed that nine out of ten are gross impostors, who have probably been committed repeatedly to the House of Correction as vagrants; and of these the very worst are the blind and the cripples. The records of that valuable institution, the Society for the Suppression of Mendicancy, afford surprising proofs of the profligacy of the regular street beggars, and the inveteracy of their idle and dishonest habits. Mr. Kuivet, the secretary of the society, mentions two cases: one of a girl who has been from twenty to thirty times imprisoned within the last six years, and another of a boy who has been as often as twenty times imprisoned within three years. It appears by a return from the commissioners of police, that in the year 1837:4,287 beggars were apprehended by the police, and taken before the magistrates. Of these, 2,508 were immediately discharged, and 1779 were convicted sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

ALABAMA AGAINST THE WORLD FOR COTTON.—We learn that Thomas Billingsley, Esq. of Perry County, has gathered 13,000 lbs. of seed cotton from four and a half acres of land, and it is estimated that there is still left in the field 800 lbs., making over three thousand lbs. to the acre! Beat this, Texas, if you can.—*Mobile Adv.*

YORKVILLE, S. C. Nov. 7, 1838.

"Dear Sir: Last night at about 9 o'clock Mr. Steele's store took fire, by accident immediately after the Clerk had left, and was

consumed with I may say all his Goods, also Mrs. McCaw's house was destroyed and by much exertion the fire was arrested at Mrs. McCall's house, which was several times on fire, but was saved by the exertions of the villagers and others in town. There was about 400 lbs. of powder in the store, which, when it exploded threw fire brands in every direction, and set on fire the Court-house and several other buildings, were extinguished by applying wet blankets. Much injury was sustained by the holders of property in the neighborhood of the fire by the explosion. Mr. Lata's house and furniture were much damaged, and all the others more or less. No one was seriously injured in person. Some young men on the roof of Mr. McCaw's house, at one time in imminent danger by the ladder having been removed, on which they had ascended, and by the time they had it replaced, they were enveloped in smoke and they only had it in time to be safe.

Yours, respectfully,"

"P. S. The loss cannot be less than thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Steele had just received his Fall Goods."

DEMOCRATIC POLICY.—The policy of the Democratic Republican party, as exhibited in their writings, their speeches, and their public documents, and the administration of the government, is such as should meet the approbation of every man that regards his country's welfare. They strenuously oppose all attempts to create another National Bank, and would keep the Government clear from all banks, because they believe that the union of bank and state affords the Executive and the banks an opportunity for collusion, like that of two gamblers who play into each other's hands. They believe, as declared by Mr. Calhoun in the Senate, "more dangerous than the union of church and state in any shape."

The President has now the banking power turned against him by his own voluntary act, and must, hereafter, unless the constitution is renewed, depend for re-election upon the wisdom and utility of his administration.—*Del. Free Press.*

They who allow themselves to despond in consequence of the defeat suffered by the Democratic party in this State in the election of the present week, must have forgotten the result of the election last year. We are beaten now it is true, but if we place the two elections side by side, it will be seen that we have gained materially. Whether we compare the majorities in the several counties with what they were, or compare the number of Democrats elected to the Legislature with the number returned at that time, we are gainers. If our expectations have been a little more moderate—if, after such a warning as we received last autumn, we had not expected to carry every thing, but had contented ourselves with looking for an increased vote in the State, and an increase of members in the House of Assembly, we might have chronicled the result as a triumph instead of a defeat.—*New York Evening Post.*

Plantation on the house-top.—In Sweden it is not a rare occurrence to find in the country and even in small towns, houses built so low that the roof, covered with grass, serves as a pasture ground for a goat. In Norway, trees are planted in the turf which covers the cottages, so that a village, when seen from a distance, bears no slight resemblance to a grove. Nothing is more common than to see kitchen herbs cultivated on the roof of houses in these countries.

ALARMING FRAUD.—Let every FREEMAN read the article in another column from the Trenton Emancipator, detailing one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated in this country, which has just been committed by the Whig "powers that be" in New Jersey. If such things are permitted, our boasted privileges as FREEMEN are but names, the substance has fled for ever. But comments are unnecessary. The recorded facts speak louder than words. Read it, and remember that this audacious outrage has been committed by the same party against which we are to contend on Tuesday next; and if our opponents can succeed in no other way, they will not hesitate to adopt the same means which the Hoco Pocos of New Jersey have used, if they can thereby accomplish their purposes. If this faction will commit such dreadful outrages whilst holding the power in a State Government, what might we not expect from them, should they ever succeed in securing the affairs of the whole country in their hands?

[*Delaware Gazette.*]

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

Constantinople, Sept. 27.—The general topic for several days has been the reported determination of the English Government to put an end to all the difficulties in which the Egyptian question is involved, by obliging Mehemet Ali to disarm his land and sea forces, and to give up hostile demonstrations against the Porte. On this condition he is to be maintained in his present possessions, in conformity with the treaty of Kintaya, but still as a vassal of the Grand Signior, but in case he should refuse, force is to be used. According to some, a commu-

nication to this effect has been made to the viceroy, and Admiral Stopford has been ordered to appear with his fleet before Alexandria, to enforce the demand, should it not be complied with.

Constantinople Sept. 28.—I wrote by the Vienna post of yesterday to inform you of the arrival of the British and Ottoman fleets, under the orders of Sir R. Stopford, off the entrance of the Dardanelles, and to convey to you by the first opportunity the important intelligence of a person having arrived here from Alexandria to pay the arrears of Mehemet Ali's tribute to the Porte. The paper on Europe of which he is the bearer is to the amount of 920,700 dollars, and not, as I had erroneously stated, 1,700,000.

London Oct. 13.—Our correspondent, confirms our previous account of the arrival of the British and Turkish fleets in the Dardanelles. On board each Turkish ship was an English officer "commanding," and "obeying only his own superior." Under Admiral Stopford's orders the Turks were daily and regularly exercised. Two additional British ships of the line were expected.

It appears that the amount of tribute received in Constantinople from Mehemet Ali had been \$920,700 and not \$1,700,000 as our correspondent had in his late communication stated by mistake.

London Oct. 26.—The Courier Francais, after stating that the projected treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Austria had been concluded, observes that England had resumed the Porte from the protectorate of the Czar by drawing closer the commercial ties which bound the Ottoman empire to the powers of the West, and that the treaty with Austria was the completion of the series of negotiations with that object. We are ignorant of the details of this treaty," says the Courier Francais, "but a commercial alliance between England and Austria would be without object, if it did not contemplate, before all things, the free navigation of the Danube and the Black Sea. The English wish, without doubt, to throw obstacles in the way of the establishment which the Russians are forming at the mouth of the Danube, on the island of Sulina. This could be done efficaciously, however, only by the alliance and concurrence of Austria. This treaty is the first step of the Austrian Cabinet towards emancipating itself from the species of tutelage in which Russia holds her allies of Vienna and Berlin.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 15th contains a letter from Constantinople of the 29th ult. in which reference is made to the issuing of a firman by the Sultan for opening a canal to join the Danube and the Black Sea, which would abridge by several days the transit to Constantinople and the borders of the Black Sea, insure liberty of communications with the East by the Danube, and render unavailable the possession of the Delta of that river by Russia as the latter could no longer (in such case) subject the trade carried on in that quarter to the payment of a tribute. The correspondent of the same gazette adds that this project, which would be received with joy by the populations settled on the banks of the Danube from Ulm to Silistria had been adopted by the Sultan at the suggestion of England and Austria.

The Augsburg Gazette published a letter dated Frontiers of Italy, 8th instant, which asserts that the question of the occupation of Arouma had been agitated in Venice, and that the Austrian Government had offered to withdraw its troops from the Roman States on condition that the French evacuate Arouma. The Augsburg Gazette makes no doubt of King Louis Philippe's according to the proposition.

St Petersburg, Oct. 7.—The probability of a war between Russia and England appears to increase daily. A courier from Teils has just arrived with the following intelligence:—

Lieut. General Golowine, commander of the army of the Caucasus, has received from Gen. Perowski, Governor of the Khanat of Erivan, official notice of the departure of the British troops from Akouhysa, and of their entrance into Schiraz, reinforced by a number of individuals, who had revolted against the reigning Schah. There prevails at present in Persia a panic much greater than that which seized the country in 1835, on the accession to the throne of Mohamed Schah General Perowski has marched troops to the Araxes, in the direction of Bakou, in order to reassure the Schah, by showing him that Russia was ready to assist him in case the English should invade his dominions. General Golowine has sent a reinforcement of 5,000 men to the corps army of Armenia, and has called for precise instructions to direct his future conduct. The Government awaits the arrival of the Emperor to forward orders to that general.

"On the other hand, we are informed that Count Potolski, the Russian Ambassador in Sweden has opened negotiations with the Government of that country, having for their object to insure the co-operation of the Swedish fleet with that of Russia, in the event of a war or a hostile demonstration against England.

"Our Governor intends sending into Armenia several regiments, composed of men natives of northern Russia. It was at first contemplated to employ in that country corps of Cossacks and regiments consisting of Poles and Russians, but there is a disinclination to trust the latter, among whom much discontent has of late prevailed. If England

wished to avail herself of the delay that will intervene before the arrival of those Russian regiments in Armenia, which cannot take place for three or four months, on account of the distance between the latter and central Russia, she might create considerable embarrassment for the Cabinet of St. Petersburg by marching troops towards the Araxes, and raising the cry of "Liberty among the native of the Caucasus and Georgia, and among the Russian forces themselves. The Czar is more in dread of such an event than of all Lord Palmerston's diplomatical notes. The Cabinet of the Tuileries inspires no fear to M. Nesselrode, who loudly boasts of being able to lead it as he pleases.—*Commerce.*

THE HAGUE, Oct. 22.—The Utrecht Courant has the following paragraph, dated Oct. 21:—"Louis Bonaparte and his suite arrived here yesterday in two carriages, and on only stopping to change horses, continued his journey to Rotterdam (where he arrived on the same evening at the Hotel des Pays Bas to embark for England.)"

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.
IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.
TIMES AND ADVERTISER EXTRA.
Ogdensburg, Nov. 12.

CANADA WAR.
Early this morning it was discovered that two schooners, loaded with armed men lay in the river between this village and Prescott. Expectation was soon rife and excitement pervaded the whole population. It was obvious that Fort Wellington was the point of attack, and our citizens soon thronged the shore, eager to catch every movement.

A small armed steam-boat was lying at the opposite wharf, and the people of Prescott, parading up & down from the village to the fort, gave evidence that no small degree of hubbub and excitement pervaded the population.

One of the schooners containing the rebel armament had gone aground during the night and a band of armed men seized the steam-boat United States, and pressed some of the hands into their service for the purpose of getting her off. She however was not able to reach the schooner, as the water was not sufficient for her draft, and she came into port for a long hauler. As she went out again, the Experiment (a British armed steam-boat) greeted her with two shots, which missed, and she passed down the river.

About nine o'clock, A. M., one detachment of the forces made a landing on the Canada shore about a mile below Fort Wellington, and whether they were attacked or not is uncertain. One opinion is that a party attacked them but retreated at the fire. Men have been constantly crossing to them in small boats, and up to this hour, two o'clock, P. M. about five hundred are supposed to have joined them.

The great scene of excitement, however, has been on the water. The Experiment kept up an irregular fire during the forenoon on the schooner and United States. Watching their various evolutions, and observing the skipping of the shot as they glanced along the surface of the water, formed a very exciting scene in a quiet village like this.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock the Paul Pry, used as a ferry boat between this place and Prescott, went to the relief of the schooner that lay on the bar, and succeeded in getting her afloat. The Experiment fired in her shot at a liberal rate, and they were so near several times that they exchanged musket shot. It is reported that the Experiment sustained a loss of seven men—the schooner none.

After the schooner got afloat, the United States came up and entered the harbor. As she passed the armed steamboat a shot passed thro' her wheel house, and killed a very worthy young man by the name of Foster, a steerman on the boat.

5 o'clock, P. M.—The rebel forces occupy a wind mill, about a mile below Prescott, and it is understood that there is another body above who have taken up a bridge and stand prepared to defend themselves.

The afternoon has been quiet so far. Small boats are constantly crossing with men and arms. We have a most favorable location for observing the movements, as our window affords a full view of Prescott and the river above and below, for two or three miles. Prescott is unusually quiet this afternoon. We have hardly seen a moving being in the streets or about it.

6 o'clock, P. M.—Arms and ammunitions appear to be abundant. The schooner have placed themselves near the wharf on which the windmill stands. A body of loyalists, reported 400, are on the march from Brockville, (twelve miles above this,) to meet them, and if the parties have no appetite for cold fighting, we may expect important events soon.

Correspondence of the Albany Fr. Jour.
Ogdensburg, Nov. 12, 1838.
2 o'clock, P. M.

Friend Weel—I snatch a few moments time, to give you notice of the proceedings in this place today. This morning our citizens were aroused by the news that two Schooners loaded with Canadian Patriots were lying in the River opposite this place, with the intention of attacking Prescott, and also that another Rank of about 200 had taken possession of the Steamer United States. About

9 o'clock the Steamer left the wharf for the purpose of towing off the two Schooners which had both run aground. One however, got off without assistance, and ran on the Canada side, and landed about 200 men about a mile below the Fort. The British Steamboat Experiment put out after the Steamer, and fired several shots at her, only one of which struck the Boat, and killed a very worthy young man of this place. The British steamer ranged along side of the other Schooner which was aground, and fired a board-side into her, without however doing any damage except to her rigging. The Schooner returned the fire, and killed six men. The last Schooner has just been got off and is now preparing to go over. The people on board express themselves determined to take the fort before morning. Doubtful however. Though there is a rumor in town that the Canadian people are flocking to the standard raised there in great numbers.

Our place is in great excitement, and no business has been done to-day. The mail closes soon and I must close; if any thing important is done I will write to you further by to-morrow's mail.

Yours in haste,
A. B. JAMES.

From the Montreal Cour. of Nov. 13.
On Sunday evening, the whole of the back country above Laprairie presented the awful spectacle of one vast sheet of lurid flame and if it is reported that not a single rebel house has been left standing. God only knows what is to become of the surviving Canadians and their wives and families during the approaching winter, as nothing but starvation from hunger and cold stares them in the face. It is melancholy to reflect on such awful consequence of rebellion, of the irretrievable ruin of so many human beings, whether innocent or guilty. Still, the supremacy of the laws must be maintained, violate the integrity of the empire must be asserted, peace and prosperity must be secured to the British subjects, even at the expense of the entire nation Canadienne. The history of the past proves that nothing but sweeping them from the earth and leaving their habitations level with the dust, will prevent renewed rebellions south of the St. Lawrence, or renewed invasions from the Americans. From the inhabitants north of this city we have nothing to dread, as they can neither assist an invading foe, or fall back upon neutral territory. The Canadians in the rebellious district, whose houses have been given to the flames, and who have escaped the violence of the bayonet or the prison, are doomed to perish in the Canadienne. United States they can expect no assistance, and in the quiet districts, however much their fellow countrymen may desire to assist them, fear of being considered implicated in the insurrection will have more influence than sympathy. The punishment already inflicted has been severe, but it is not enough. The hanging of twenty leaders will have more effect than the killing of two hundred men in action, and if any are to be spared from the gallows, they ought to be sentenced to hard labor and chained together manacled to the rocks in the island of Montreal.

UPPER CANADA DISTURBANCES.

We copy the following from the *Democrat*, just received, simply remarking that we do not believe the report of the capture of Prescott and Brockville, or either of them, by the patriots, but on the other hand presume that the party who landed near Prescott, are all either killed or prisoners, agreeably to a memorandum on a package from the West.—*Id.*

From the Rochester Democrat.
Rumored capture of Brockville and Prescott.
A rumor was rife yesterday, that the Patriots had risen in the vicinity of Prescott, and destroyed both Prescott and Brockville and were marching toward Kingston. The rumor was brought to the city by the post master at Oswego, and appears to be otherwise well authenticated. We must however, doubt its truth, as we do not believe that the Patriots in the Upper Province are sufficiently organized, if they had the hardihood after their former disasters, to make a successful rise.

Besides the authorities in the Upper Province are extremely vigilant, and would hardly leave places of the size and importance of the two named, without a sufficient guard to make a successful resistance to any sudden attack, unless adroitly and vigorously made. We, however, give the rumor as we received it, with the remark that it may be true although we can scarcely believe it.

P. S. Since the above was written, we have received the Syracuse Whig of Wednesday, which contains the following paragraph:—

"There is a rumor in town, that the Patriots have captured Prescott; U. C. and landed it, together with the steamer Great Britain, lying at the wharf."
2d P. S.—We understand that a schooner arrived at our port last evening, the captain of which confirms the intelligence of the capture of Prescott by the Patriots.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.
The Kingston U. C. Chronicle states that in the affair with the "Patriots" near Prescott, Lieut. Johnson, of the 83d regiment, Lieut. Dulmage of the Greenville militia

4 privates, and 3 women were killed, Lieut. Parker, sergeant Clarke, and more than 40 privates were wounded.

Twenty six "patriots" were taken prisoners, and lodged in the fort at Kingston.—*Id.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. DEC. 6, 1838.

We have omitted several articles intended for this week's paper to make room for the proceedings of our democratic friends in this County and Cherokee. We are gratified to see the zeal manifested by the friends of the good cause in this remote part of the State, and from all we can learn there will be a very general representation at the proposed convention: The bold, frank, and undisguised language in which their principles are expressed gives decisive evidence of their vigilance, and that they will always be found ready to give an impulse to the cause of the people when opposed by federalism, bank and abolition whiggery.

Monday of December 1838, and that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by chairman, and Secretary and published in the Jacksonville Republican, The Huntsville Democrat and the Flag of the Union at Tuscaloosa adopted.

CHISM DANIEL CHAIRMAN,
JOHN C. RHEA SECRETARY.

We publish the following at the request of the signer, as it seems to be his wish to exculpate himself from a design to meddle in other men's matters. We think it highly probable he never got in better company and need not have been in so great a hurry to get out. Sometimes when a stray hog gets in a pen he is roughly treated, it appears however in this instance that the intruder, as he was pleased to consider himself, received very generous and gentlemanly treatment. He should have staid longer; the generous and open hearted democrats would have taught him lessons worthy of remembrance.

Mr. Grant. I walked over to the Court House on Monday last, merely to see what the Court was doing, but to my astonishment, I found that the Court had given way to a meeting of the Democratic party of Benton County; but my being ignorant of the nature and intention of the meeting, and at the outset conceiving it to be a public meeting, I felt that I had a right with the rest, to participate in the debate that was then going on. The first thing that attracted my attention, the reading of a preamble that prefaced a set of resolutions previously prepared. The preamble alluded to, as well as I recollect, commenced something like this: "At a meeting of the citizens of Benton County, &c. It was moved and seconded, that the words Democratic party should be added, and the word citizens stricken out." I clearly discovered that should the preamble be altered as had been proposed that it would cut me, together with the rest of the State Rights Party, out of from participating in any shape whatever, in the meeting, and I took the liberty of opposing the amendment. But to my astonishment, I soon found that I was an intruder indeed, for I was soon taught to know by the hon. Chairman, together with others, that the invitation, by advertisement, was only given and intended exclusively for the democratic Republican party of Benton County. I then saw (to my mortification) that I was where I had no business to be, and had said what I had no business to say. I immediately (in my awkward way) withdrew what I had said, and asked pardon for having thus intruded upon their deliberations and asked leave to withdraw.

I have not made the above statement Mr. Editor, in any disrespect whatever to the meeting I am in hopes that I do and always will possess at least a sufficiency of the democratic republican principles, to freely admit, that and political party or religious sect, has the right at any and all times to meet, when and where they please, and deliberate on such subjects as are the objects of their meeting, and no one who does not belong to their party, or society has a right to expect to take a part in their deliberations. I again beg leave, through this medium to tender my thanks to the honorable chairman of that meeting and through him, to the democratic republican party that had convened on that occasion, for the kind treatment I received, and the forbearance that was extended towards me on that occasion.

J. B. PENDLETON.

For the Republican.

Mr. Editor.—After reading the brilliant effusion, which appeared in your last week's paper, over the signature of Spectator—a joint production of Spectator junior and senior. My first impulse was to pass it by unnoticed. But, after more mature reflection, I think an acknowledgment is due, for their good advice, in admonishing me to mind my own business, and for the future I will endeavor to follow their precepts, their example to the contrary notwithstanding.

To pry into private affairs and introduce matter foreign to subjects embraced in the *Crusade of Spectator, primus*, I carefully avoided in my communication; believing in the maxim that *those who live in glass houses should not stone their neighbors*.

As to bandying epithets, I admit that Spectator junior cannot be excelled, I therefore yield to him the palm without entering the lists against him; and cheerfully acknowledge that the pungency of his sarcasms indicates a mind well stored with wit, but such wit as I cannot envy him.

To wade through Spectator junior's sea of abuse and point out his inconsistencies, I feel no inclination even were it not an intrusion upon the patience of your readers, and looking upon the original subjects, as being entirely lost sight of, I will for the purpose of bringing the matter to a close admit that Spectator junior and senior, are everything they wish to be thought; and Citizens are willing that they, enjoy, as they have the right, unobscured whatever opinion, they please, of him. The choice and beautiful epithets of cat-ham, monkey and clear sighted horse, none other than polished gentlemen of their school could pretend to use in newspaper communications, therefore I leave such language entirely for their use and give up that I am unable to retort.

To Spectator senior's sole and undivided property in the joint literary production to wit: the two last sentences with the poetic quotation, I give my hearty assent, and with these brief remarks will bid him adieu.

CITIZEN.

Nov. 3, A. D. 1838.

Mr. Editor: Permit me, through your columns, to address a few lines to the people of Cherokee County.

Fellow citizens, the undersigned, has perceived with deep regret, the division, or rather, disunion, that exists, relative to the location of the county site; and would do anything within the compass of his power, to reconcile the feelings of those who are disaffected, or to remove the cause that produced the feelings of discord, or disunion. I believe every good man, and well wisher of human happiness, resident in the county, would do as much. But, unfortunately, the human constitution is such, that, to remove the cause of those for the accommodation of one, and you thereby discomfit the feelings of another. For this, and various other reasons I would suggest the propriety of the citizens of Cherokee County dropping the question of strife as to the location of the county site, and uniting to make that site, where it is already located, a credit to them—our county possesses many advantages over any new county in the State; which, if wisely improved, will not only give character abroad to the town but will add greatly to the peace, comfort and advantage of the citizens at home.

Let us then, instead of caviling about what is done, and striving some against others, to undo the same, unite, all together in the accomplishment of what may now, with ease be done, to secure happiness and prosperity to our county. And as I wish to aid in promoting the future welfare of our county, and would fain induce others to join in the same cause, I will here suggest a thought or two—

Would it not be for the benefit of the citizens of said county, and particularly for that portion of them residing on the opposite side of Coosa river from Jefferson, to have a free bridge across the said Coosa, instead of two toll ferries? Do you ask how this can be effected? doubtless, different persons would give different answers; but I guess no one would be opposed to the thing itself, if once accomplished. Do I guess wrong? well I will guess over again I guess, these interested in the aforesaid two ferries, would be opposed to the very thing itself. I propose in some future number to show first, some of the advantages, that the County has over other new counties, and some reasons, why the citizens of said county, should cease differing on the subject of the location of the county site, and unite to promote the interests of the county, and town where it is—thirdly how a free bridge may be established at Jefferson; and fourthly: that the ferry owners at said town would not be unjustly treated by the establishment of said free bridge. In doing of which I may interpose a few thoughts, by way of digression, upon such subjects as may present themselves to my mind. Not wishing to make myself known as a scribbler, I hope my fellow citizens will not be displeased that I take an assumed name, and not wishing, under any circumstances to show larger, or sound louder, than the reality, I have chosen the lowest on the list of numeral adjectives, of the cardinal kind.

Unwilling to writing, I hope critics will be carried, amongst the readers of these few lines remain your fellow citizen

ONE.

Government engineers are now engaged in surveying a route for a railroad from Mobile to Mississippi river for which an appropriation of \$20,000 was made at the last session of Congress.

"The Game of Fortune.—Shuffle the cards as you will, *spades* always win." The preceding was offered as a toast at an agricultural dinner in Massachusetts, the other day.

The Banks of Montreal have again suspended specie payments, under the sanction of the Governor and special council of Lower Canada. This is in consequence of the unsettled state of the affairs of that province.

Good Advice.—Beware how you ride the credit system. It is a treacherous bag of wind—it is no friend in time of need. You may be rich in paper assets, and at the same time be poor, with the best lot of accounts on your books the world affords.

Mobile Reg.

Whig Niggerism.—The negroes yesterday came promptly to the aid of their Whig amalgamation brethren. A big buck nigger was active at the first ward polls, peddling tickets by the side of the other Whigs. The darky worked in with his friends most lovingly.—*Det. (Mich.) Adv.*

Betting.—A Mrs. Moore of Hanover, Pa. by an advertisement, warns persons who hold money staked by her husband (who has since died,) upon the late election, to return it to her to defray the expenses attending the illness and burial of her deceased husband. What a commentary upon the practice of betting!

The New York election was a beautiful development of principle indeed. Fearful of the issue between the Bank and Sub Treasury, the question of Abolition was openly and impudently made! We hope that the South will now open her eyes, and see that the Whigs in the North are cherishing and upholding a doctrine which stabs her in a vital part.—*Columbus Sen.*

The way they do it.—No less than 18 of the numerous banks chartered by the Legislature of Michigan have burst up, after swindling the people of a million of dollars. That they originated in nothing but a known intent to defraud the community, is palpable from the fact that one half of them did not live over three months.—*New Orleans American.*

Wanted to Hire.

Six or eight small Negro Girls and Boys between the ages of six and ten years. Any person having such to hire, will apply for further information to the undersigned, living on Creek five miles below Alexandria.

HENRY SHRADER.

WHIG CATECHISM.

Who was the first man? Am Royal.
Who was the wisest man? Nick Biddle.
Who was the wickedest man? Andrew Jackson.
Who was the most patriotic man? Benedict Arnold.
Who was the first mar rerer? William J. Graves.
Who was the first martyr? Jonathan Cilley.
Who was the first traitor? Thomas Jefferson.
Why was Jefferson a traitor? Because he was opposed to the U. S. Bank.
Where was the Whig place of worship? At their Sanctum Sanctorum.
What was the Sanctum Sanctorum? The U. S. Bank.
Where did the Chief Priests and Elders meet in Convention? At Hartford.
What are the most convincing arguments? Fisticuffs.
Who adopts this system of reasoning? Bell of Tennessee.
Who killed the great Dragon? The Hero of New Orleans.
Who dug his grave? Thomas H. Benton.
Who tamed his hide? Martin Van Buren.
Who said Amen? John C. Calhoun.
Union Democrat.

DOING CLOTHS of superior quality and regularly assorted, for sale at our store in Jacksonville—usual attention given to orders from a distance. Dec. 6, 1838. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*
WIRE CLOTH, for Rolling Screens, Wheat and Corn Mills—also wire for making wind mill sifters, for sale by Dec. 6, 1838. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*
FRENCH BURN MILL STONES, of the very best quality to be seen at the fine mills of Messrs. Whiteside, Loyd, and Clark in this county—any size furnished at short notice by Dec. 6, 1838. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*
DRY GOODS, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, &c. &c. carefully selected and now for sale at the Store of Dec. 6, 1838. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*
VEGETABLE PILLS, for the cure of all general ailments of Druggs and Medicines kept for sale by Dec. 6, 1838. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*
SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c. of the very best materials and workmanship, at the Store of Dec. 6, 1838. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*
SCOTCH GUN POWDER, for sale by Dec. 6, 1838. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*
COMIC BOOKS, for 1839—consisting of Comic Crockett, Peoples, Christian and Alabama—Dec. 6, 1838. *HOKE & ABERNATHY.*

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, De Kalb County.
TAKEN UP & posted by Francis Scudder, one mile below Rawlingsville, one bay roan horse, with a black streak down his back, thirteen hands one inch high, supposed to be five years old, no brands perceptible—Appraised at thirty dollars, before James Cunningham, J. P. 31st Oct. 1838.

A. W. MAJORS, CLK. C. C.

Dec. 6, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, De Kalb County.

TAKEN UP & posted by John Cannon, near Camden, one Sorrel Colt, with a small star in his forehead, the right hind foot white, supposed to be about 18 months old—Appraised to seventy-five dollars, before N. Griffin, J. P. 2d day of Nov. 1838.

A. W. MAJORS, CLK. C. C.

Dec. 6, 1838.—3t.

SCHOOL LAND FOR SALE.

The Commissioners of the School Section in Township 14, Range 6 East, Coosa Land District, will expose to public sale, the remaining 80 acres of said Land, on the first Monday in January next.

TERMS.—The purchase money to be paid in four equal annual installments, bearing interest at 6 per cent from the date—the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Dec. 6, 1838.—3t.

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

ORPHANS' COURT. SPECIAL TERM.

21st November, 1838.

THIS DAY came into Court James M. Bradford and Wm. H. Shotwell, the Administrators of the Estate of Lem'l. J. Bradford, deceased, and filed their petitions, praying an order for the sale of the Real Estate of said dec'd., and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the personal estate of said dec'd., is not sufficient for the payment of the debts of the said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that all the real estate of which said intestate died seized and possessed, being and lying in said County, be advertised to be sold on the first Monday in January, 1839.

To-wit: The West half of the S. W. qr. of Section 35, in Township 14, Range 2 E. containing 80 63-100th acres. The North E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Section 2, Township 13, Range 2 E. containing 40 63-100th acres. The S. E. qr. of Section 34, Township 14, Range 2 E. containing by estimation 160 acres more or less. The N. E. qr. of Section 31, and the West half of the N. W. qr. of Section 32, both in T. 14, R. 2 E. containing 240 acres more or less—All of which is in the Huntsville Land District.

A true copy:

Test, JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLERK, C. C.

Dec. 6, 1838.—4t.—\$7.50.

James Crow, vs. William Arnold.

IN CHANCERY.

ON motion of the complainant, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Arnold is a non-resident of this State. It is ordered and decreed, That unless said Arnold appear on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Complainant's Bill, that the same will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered, That this order be published for six weeks successively in the Jacksonville Republican—and this cause is continued.

Test, JAMES CROW, CLERK.

December 6, 1838.—6t.—\$7.00.

Abraham Cox vs. William Arnold, James Crow & Alfred Moore.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS DAY came the Complainant by his Solicitor, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Arnold, one of the Def'ts. in this cause is not a resident citizen of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered, by the Court now here, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, for six successive weeks, notifying the said William Arnold, to be and appear on the first day of the next Term of this Court, to be holden for said County on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and then and there plead, demur or answer to said Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing as to the said Defendant Arnold, ex. parte, and that Defendants Crow and Moore have thirty days to answer this Bill. And also, leave is given the Complainant to make the deposition of James Crow one of the Def'ts in this cause.

A true copy from the Minutes:
Test, JAMES CROW, CLERK.
December 6, 1838.—6t.—\$10.50.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting held on Monday the 10th day of December next, at the house of Parson Davis, in Talladega County, for the purpose of taking into consideration the farmers and people and to petition the Legislature to grant them relief, as well as those that are indebted to the Bank. We therefore invite the people of Talladega and Benton to attend.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THERE appeared in the Republican of last week, a billingsgate piece, under the head of "Foul play" and over the name of Jeremiah S. Sampler. Jeremiah has attempted to place my name before the public in a very unbecoming light, which would certainly be the case, if his assertions were true; but most of them are unqualifiably false. And in attempting to traduce my character, I am sorry to find, that he has left a very unfavorable impression, at least upon the minds of some, in relation to the character of the disease under which his wife was laboring, from the incoherent expressions contained in his piece.

He begins his piece of slander and falsehood by saying "A few days past my attention was drawn by the call of a billingsgate." &c. That he was called by the billingsgate was the fact, for the sum of \$7.00 for medical services rendered his wife during the last year, by myself and partner in business, but not for any disease that Mrs. Sampler need be ashamed to own, Jeremiah's publication to the contrary notwithstanding.

My opinion was then and is very, that she was laboring under a disease of the Liver, together with others peculiar to her sex, for which I prescribed. Jeremiah, seems anxious to leave the impression on the public mind, that I, unobserved, called at his house and practised in his family without his knowledge and consent. But Jeremiah knows the facts to be otherwise. For the first time that I ever knew there was such a being in existence as Jeremiah Sampler, his wife called at the house of Col. John Turner deceased, or rather went for the express purpose of consulting me in relation to her disease, and desired my aid and especially requested me to call at her house, the next time I passed through that part of the county, which I did accordingly.

Jeremiah further says "he had the politeness to leave his hat, (here I suppose he alludes to the medicine with which I furnished his wife) at some one near the door of his house. I suppose of the little body politic, who was smart enough to carry his dirt over to my wife." But in this he has asserted a positive untruth. For I never left a particle of anything for his wife, at any near or far neighbor's house, but gave it to Mrs. Sampler out of my own hands.

In conclusion, I will just observe, that it does appear to me, that Jeremiah's purse string is the most sensitive nerve in his system, for besides evincing an unwillingness to pay for the medicine administered for the relief of his wife, I have been creditably informed, that he refused to pay for articles brought in Jacksonville for her use, alleging they were not got by his consent. The next thing I heard was, that he, (perhaps when he lived in the State of Georgia) for his neighbors shooting squirrels round his cornfield, saying that he would not fatten squirrels for any man to kill, for he wanted them for his own use. I think it is likely this injunction was laid upon his neighbors when Jeremiah was in but limited circumstances, & previous to his receiving some \$1500.00 in a slander case or cases, and his getting greased by the State of Georgia with a \$5,000 gold mine. I have extended my remarks further than I expected when I sat down, and much further than would have been necessary, if the public were as well acquainted with Mr. Sampler's low tricks as his neighbors. I now leave the public to judge, who is most deservedly entitled to the appellation of swindler—that administrator the relief of Mrs. Sampler at her request, & demanded a reasonable compensation for the same, or the celebrated Mr. Sampler, who not only refused to pay for medicine, but for other things purchased for the use and benefit of his wife; and virtually says in his shameful publication, that he will not pay for anything that his wife may need or get in his absence.

He need give himself no uneasiness so far as I am concerned.

Z. ELLISON.
N. B. Since writing the above, I have been more particularly informed of the some of the most prominent items in the history of the \$5,000 gold mine, by one of his neighbors from Georgia, who states that Mr. Sampler gave in for a draw or draws in the gold or land lottery, after he had been living in this State, and that just before the giving in for the lottery commenced he moved back to Georgia and gave in for the prize above alluded to.

Now, for the information of those who may not be acquainted with the Statute of Georgia in that case, I will venture to state some of the most prominent features of the law on that subject, as well as my memory serves me.

The law required the participants in the lottery to have been citizens three years immediately preceding the passage of the act, or the 1st of January thereof. It also provided for persons who had been absent on lawful business; but in these cases, they were required to take an oath to this effect, that they had been absent on lawful business, but that they had returned and intended to remain permanent citizens of the State.

Now, did Mr. Sampler remain a citizen of Georgia as contemplated by the provisions of the act, and required by his oath? or did he not return to this State and remain a resident of the same to this day? These questions I leave the good citizens of this county and that from which he came in the State of Georgia to answer.

Z. E.

MADISONVILLE

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having located himself in the Town of Madisonville, East Tennessee, and having opened a HOUSE OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT in the large and commodious building lately occupied by John Norwood, dec. He hopes to share a portion of public patronage, and promises to give every attention and exertion to render comfort and satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

SAM'L A. MCKENZIE.

Sept. 20, 1838.—3m.

At a Meeting of a portion of the Citizens of the Democratic Republican party of the County of Cherokee, at the Court House in the Town of Jefferson on the third day of December 1838, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent this county in the proposed Democratic Republican Convention to be held in the City of Tuscaloosa, in the third Monday in December, 1838 Messrs. Chism Daniel was called to chair, and John C. Rhea Esq. appointed Secretary. The object of the Meeting being explained by Col. John Lowry. On motion of Henry Smith Esq. the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That we adhere to the constitutional doctrines of the Republican party of 1793—9. We adopt the rule of strict construction they maintained, as the only true and safe one applicable to our constitution; and the assumption, that the people have not the requisite intelligence and virtue to choose competent managers of public affairs, and direct them when necessary.

Resolved, That these are the principles upon which we would have our Government administered, and a reference to our views upon the agitating topics of the day will we just show that we are disposed to carry these principles into practice by our acts.

Resolved, That we believe the re-establishment of a Bank of the United States is a measure of that party; which deems it necessary to devise other means, than public opinion and the suffrages of the people, to secure a stable Government.

On motion of Moses H. Hughes.

Resolved, That Henry L. Smith Esq., John A. White Esq. and Col. John Lowry, appointed delegates to attend said Convention in the City of Tuscaloosa on the third



POETRY.

From the Cincinnati Whig.

The following is a pretty thing, and well worth reading by husbands who are in the habit of staying away from home and discussing the affairs of the nation.

THE POOR WOMAN'S APPEAL TO HER HUSBAND.

You took me, Colin, when a girl,
Unto your home and heart,
To bear in all your after fate,
A fond and faithful part;
And, tell me, have I ever tried,
That duty to forego—
Or pined there was not joy for me,
When you was sunk in woe.

No!—I would rather share your grief,
Than any other's gloom,
For tho' you're nothing to the world,
You're all the world to me,
You make a palace of my shed—
This rough hewn bench a throne:
There's sunlight for me in your smile,
And music in your tone.

I look upon you when you sleep,
My eyes with tears grow dim,
I cry, "Oh Parent of the Poor!"
Look down from heaven on him,
Behold him toil from day to day,
Exhausting strength and soul—
Look down with mercy on him, Lord:
For thou canst make him whole."

And when, at last, relieving sleep
Has on thy eye lids smiled,
How oft are they forbid to close,
In slumber by my child?
I take thee little murmurer,
That spiles my span of rest,
I feel it as a part of thee,
I lull upon my breast.

There's only one return I crave—
I may not need it long—
And it may soothe thee when I'm where
The wretched feel no wrong!
I ask not for a kinder tone—
For thou wert ever kind,
I ask not for less frugal fare—
My fare I do not mind.

I ask not for more gay attire,
If such as I have got
Suffice to make me fair to thee,
For more I murmur not,
But I would ask some of the hours
That you at clubs bestow—
Of knowledge that you prize so much,
May I not something know!

Subtract from meeting among men
Each even hour for me—
Make me a companion for your soul
As I may surely be;
If you will read, I'll sit and work;
Then think when you're away
Less tedious I find the time,
Dear Colin of your stay.

Almost companion soon I'll be,
Even for studious hours,
And teacher of these little ones
You call your cottage flowers—
And if we be not rich and great,
We may be wise and kind,
And as my heart can warm your heart,
So may my mind your mind.

THE LETTER.

It came to the Merchant—and his heart
Grew sad o'er its trembling page;
For it told of disaster, and wreck, and death;
And the might of the tempest's rage!

It came to the lawyer.—He broke with a smile,
The seal for he thought of his fee;
But alas! it told the death of his wife,
And his little children three!

It came to the man of God—
And he hurriedly traced its lines;
It told of the death of his brother abroad,
On a mission to "fiery climes!"

It came to the Statesman's desk—
To the President's cabinet door,
He read of an army lately raised—
That army was now—no more!

It came to the Farmer's hearth,
While his children were round him smiling
In the joyous gleam of innocent mirth—
His sorrows all beguiling!
And he turned to the sky as a hurricane sped—
And his children at harvest-time murmur'd
Bread!

But—it came to a maiden's bower!
As she con'd its simple page,
She thought that a minute was full an hour,
And an hour seem'd an age!
For it came with the forest leaves—
With the birds of early Spring—
And more—it came when the heart was fresh,
And had not known sorrowing!
And it told of her lover's truth,
And his fortunes far away
And she counted the "leaden footed" hours,
And sigh'd for—the happy day!

"TWENTY ONE."

With youth no period is looked forward to
with so much impatience and anxiety as the
hour which shall end our minority—with
manhood none is looked back to with so much
regret. Freedom appears to a young man as
the brightest star in the firmament of his
existence and is never lost sight of until the
goal for which he has been so long travelling
is reached. When the mind and the spirit
are young, the season of manhood is reflect-
ed with a brightness from the future which
nothing can dim but its own cold reality.
The busy world is stretched out before our
boyhood like the exhibition of mechanical
automata; we behold the merchant accumu-
lating wealth, the scholar planting his foot
upon the summit of the temple of fame, the
warrior twining his bow with his laurel
wreath and we yearn to struggle with them
in supremacy. In the distance we see no

thing but the most prominent part of the pic-
ture, which is success—the anguish, disap-
pointment and defeat is hidden from our
view: we seek not the pale cheek of neglected
merit, or the broken spirit of an unfortunate
genius or the sufferings of worth. But we
gaze not long, for the season of youth passes
away like a moon-beam from the still water
or like a dew drop from a rose in June, or
an hour in the circle of friendship. Youth
passes away, and we find ourselves in the
midst of that great theatre upon which we
have so long gazed with interest—the paternal
bands, which in binding have upheld us
are broken; and we step into the crowd with
no guide but our consciences to carry us thro'
the intricate windings of the path of human
life. The beauties of the perspective, have
vanished—the merchants wealth has flourish-
ed his cheek; the acquirements of the scholar
were purchased at the price of his health;
and the garland of the conqueror is fastened
upon his brow, with a thorn, the ranking of
which shall give him no rest on this side of
the grave. Disappointment damps the ardor
of our first setting out to finish the work and
close our career.

How often amid the cares and troubles of
manhood do we look to that sunny spot on
our memory, the season of our youth, and
how often does a wish to recall it escape
from the bosom of those who once prayed
fervently that it might pass away.—From
this feeling we do not believe that living man
was ever exempt. It is twined around the
very soul—it is incorporated in our very na-
ture, and will cling to us even when reason
itself has passed away. And although the
period when parental entreatments is broken,
and when the law acknowledges the intellect
to be grown, may at the time be considered
one of rejoicing, yet after life, will hang a-
round it the emblem of sorrow, whilst it is
hallowed in the last bright home of a happy
youth.

SMALL MISTAKES.—As a minister and a
lawyer were riding together, says the minis-
ter to the lawyer, "Sir do you ever make
mistakes in plading?" "I do," says the lawyer.
"And what do you do with mistakes?" inquired
the minister. "Why, sir, if large ones, I
mend them—if small ones I let them go,"
said the lawyer. "And pray sir," continued
he, "do you ever make mistakes in preach-
ing?" "Yes, sir, I have." "And what do you
do with mistakes?" said the lawyer. "Why
sir, I dispense with them in the same man-
ner as you do—I rectify the large and cor-
rect the small ones. Not long since," con-
tinued he, "as I was preaching, I meant to
observe that the devil was the father of liars,
but made a mistake and said 'the father of
lawyers.'" The mistake, was so small that
I let it go."

MILLER & HURD,

PROPRIETORS OF THE TALLADEGA

MARBLE QUARRIES,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that
they have now their Saws in operation, and
are prepared to receive and execute any orders for
Tomstones, Door & Window Sills &c.

Their charges will be moderate, and their terms
cash only.

M. D. SIMPSON is our Authorized Agent in East
Wetumpka, who can give any information required,
and receive orders.

Specimens of the Marble may be seen in the grave
yard at West Wetumpka, and in Messrs. Duncan &
Northrop's new buildings.

VALUABLE PRINTING OFFICE
FOR SALE.

The establishment of the Montgomery Advertis-
er is offered for sale. In materials, order, and pa-
tronnage, it is believed to be one of the most complete
and extensive in the interior of the Southern coun-
try.

To those who really wish to purchase, a full and
fair examination of every thing appertaining to its
true value will be given. The terms will be one third
cash, and the remainder in two annual instalments
with approved security. Application by letter must
be post paid to ensure attention.

Stop the Murderers!

\$1000 REWARD will be paid by the un-
derigned for the apprehension of
JOHN STEP and **SOLOMON STEP**, who mur-
dered Martin Fraley, Sen'r. on the 8th Octo-
ber, inst. near Wolf's Ferry, in Hardin county,
Tenn.

JOHN STEP is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9
inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, black
hair, inclined to curl, and very low forehead. The
middle joint of the fore finger of his right hand is
considerably enlarged, occasioned, it is supposed,
by a hurt.

SOLOMON STEP is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5
feet 11 inches high, stout built, a little inclined
to be stoop shouldered, dark complexion, dark
eyes, dark hair, inclined to curl, and very high
cheek bones.—The bones of his right hand have
been broken near the middle of the palm, and
occasion a considerable ridge on the back of his
hand.

The Steps formerly resided in the Cherokee coun-
try in Georgia, and it is thought they will either
make their way back to Georgia, or strike for Tex-
as.

The above reward will be paid on their delivery
in Hardin county, Tennessee, or a proportionable
reward for either.

SALLEY FRALEY,

HENDERSON G. FRALEY,

JACKSON FRALEY,

SAMUEL LENOX.

October 20, 1838.—St.

Editors throughout Tennessee, Alabama,
Mississippi, Georgia, Arkansas, and Louisiana, who
will give the above 3 publications, and forward
their charge to Salley Fraley, Hamburg, P. O., Hardin
county, Tenn., shall be promptly paid.

DR. A. PELEMAN,

OFFERS his professional services to the cit-
izens of Benton County. He may be found,
for the present, at the residence of Col. Wm.
McGehee.
Benton County, Ala. April 5, 1838.—6m.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS on the 3rd day of November pres-
ent instant, Letters of Administration were
granted to me by the Hon. Judge of the Orphan's
Court of Benton County, on the estate of Hezekiah
Palmore, deceased.—Therefore, all persons having
claims against said Estate will present them agreeably
to law or they will be barred. Those indebted to
said Estate will please call and make payment.
H. GRIFIN,
ADMINISTRATOR.
Nov. 8, 1838.—6t.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I have been appointed Adminis-
trator of the Estate of Hezekiah Palmore,
deceased, I shall offer for sale all the Personal Prop-
erty of said Palmore, at his late residence on the 4th
day of December next, on a credit of twelve months.
Bond and approved security will be required in every
instance from purchasers.
H. GRIFIN,
ADMINISTRATOR.
Nov. 8th, 1838.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are re-
quested to come forward and settle their ac-
counts by money or otherwise; as he expects to
leave the country shortly, those who do not avail
themselves of this opportunity may expect to find
their accounts in the hands of an officer.
D. WOOD.
Nov. 1, 1838.—3t.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having disposed of his entire
Stock of Goods, and being anxious to close
his business, respectfully requests those indebted
to him to come forward and settle their accounts
either by Cash or Note.
EDWARD ELAM.
Jacksonville, Oct. 18, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.

HIRAM LITTLE, Justice of the Peace, her-
eby gives notice, that he keeps his Office in
the Law Office of W. B. & H. L. Martin, where
he will at all times be found prepared to discharge
the duties required of him by law.
Jacksonville, Nov. 1, 1838.—8t.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, on the 18th of September last,
Letters of Administration were granted to
me by the Hon. Judge of the County Court of
Benton County, in relation to the Estate of James
M. Mitchell, deceased.—Therefore all persons
having claims against said Estate, will present
them agreeably to law or they will be barred.
Those indebted to said estate will please call
and make payment.
E. L. WOODWARD,
Administrator.
Oct. 8th, 1838.—6t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers for
Medical services rendered in 1837, are respec-
tfully requested to make immediate payment, for
it is needless longer to disguise it, money we owe, and
money we must have. After the 15th inst. all the
notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of Dr.
Ellison, who will exclusively have the entire settling
of the same, and will be reduced to the disagreeable
necessity of placing them in the hands of an officer
immediately thereafter.
Nov. 1st, 1838.—3t. ELLISON & BUYS.

LAW NOTICE.

W. B. & H. L. MARTIN;
HAVE associated themselves together in the
practice of law. They attend regularly, all
the courts in the counties of St. Clair, Dekalb,
Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and
the supreme court of the State. Their office is
in Jacksonville, Benton County where one or both
will at all times be found. The engagement of
one secures the attention of both.
March 22d, 1838.

J. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to his
care in Benton or the adjacent counties.
Office in Jacksonville, in the room formerly oc-
cupied by W. H. Estill, Esq.
Aug. 2, 1838.—4t.

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on
the 9th inst. a mulatto boy nam-
ed **CY**. Said boy is a bright mulat-
to, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10
inches high; the fingers and part of the
thumb was burnt off his right hand when a boy,
yet he uses it very well in doing any ordinary
work. His voice is somewhat fine, and he has
rather a down countenance when spoken to: when
he left he had iron on and was badly clothed,
and is the same Negro that has been ad-
vertised in this paper this season.

The above reward of One Hundred Dollars
will be given to any person that will deliver
him to me, or secure him in any jail so that
I may get him.

THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD.

Jacksonville, Alabama, Oct. 11, 1838.—4t.
Oct. 18th 1838, I have this day transferred the
above described Boy to Jacob T. Bradford and I do
not consider myself bound for the one hundred dol-
lars reward as above stated.

THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD.

Talladega & Jacksonville

STAGE LINE.

LEAVES Jacksonville every Wednesday and
Friday, at 6 A. M. and arrives at Talladega
the same days at 5 P. M. Leaves Talladega every
Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrives the same
days at 5 P. M. It meets the line of stages from Wet-
umpka to Talladega, and is connected with the eastern
route. It is the subscribers determination to offer
every accommodation and facility in his power, to all
who may choose to travel this route. The Stage Of-
fice in Jacksonville is kept at Hollingsworth & Brown's
Hotel, and in Talladega at Bill's tavern.
May 3, 1838.—6m. SAMUEL ALLEN.

NOTICE.

Come and examine the good articles we have
for sale.
WE HAVE just received 25,000 pounds of
GOOD BACON, 3,000 pounds of which
are Canvassed Hams. One hundred Sacks of
prime **COFFEE**. Seven Hogheads of N. O.
cane Sugar. 30 Bls. of Tennessee Whiskey. 7
Bls. of Northern Whiskey. Ten sacks of fath-
ers. 20 Barrels of Wine and Brandy and Gin.
We have a fine assortment of **DRY GOODS**,
all of which we are determined to sell low for
Cash. Also a quantity of Kings Salt and Ten-
nessee Castings.
Gunters Landing, August 10th 1838.—4t.
HUGH HENRY & SON.

To Planters and Merchants.

S. & J. LEEPER

HAVING Leased for a term of years, the houses
H and Lot in Wetumpka, known as McClung's
corner; propose to store Cotton, Receive and for-
ward goods, and do a general Agency and Com-
mission Business. They will also, keep a stock of
Groceries on hand.
August 30th, 1838.—m6m.

KERR & SIMS,

Late Bradford, Kerr & Co.

WILL continue the **Commission Business**
on both sides of the River. They will store
Cotton—receive and forward Goods, and attend
to any other business entrusted to them.
Wetumpka, Oct. 15, 1838.—3m.

Refer to
WHITE, WOODWARD, & Co. } Jacksonville.
MR. GEORGE MORGAN, }

JOHN COCHRAN

AND
WILLIAM H. ESTILL,

HAVE associated themselves together in the
practice of the Law. They will, attend with
promptness to all business entrusted to their man-
agement, in the Ninth Judicial circuit. Their of-
fice is in Jacksonville, on the North East side of
the public square.
Jacksonville Ala. June 14th 1838.—4t

David Hubbard & others,
VS.
C. W. Peters' heirs and
others.

THIS DAY, the parties by their Attorneys,
and on complainant's motion, it appearing to
the Court, that there are a great number of
persons holding claims by Bond on the Com-
plainants and Peters' heirs for titles to various
Lots in the Town of Jacksonville, as in the Bill
mentioned; and the purchase money for some of
the said Lots has not been paid:

It is therefore ordered and decreed, that James
Crow, the Master in Chancery be, and he is
hereby required and empowered to hear testi-
mony and ascertain who are the persons hold-
ing such claims and entitled to such Lots; and
which of such Lots have not been paid for,
and that he give twenty days notice by publi-
cation in the Jacksonville Republican, of the
time and place of his setting to receive such
proof; and that he make his report of the same
to the next term of this Court. A true copy
from the Minutes.

JAMES CROW, CLERK.

ALL persons being interested in the above de-
cree, may attend at any office in the town
of Jacksonville on the third day of December
next to file their proofs as described in the a-
bove decree.

JAMES CROW, Clerk and Master.

Nov. 8th, 1838.—4t.

Stop the Runaway.

LEFT Jacksonville on the 19th day of this inst.
a stout athletic man, who reported when
here to be by the name of Jasper Tucker, Paint-
er by trade; though he is a free man, and as such
he has a right to go to and fro through these U-
nited States without a pass, yet it ought, and
should be understood to be on certain conditions,
that the wayfaring man should be allowed to
travel in peace and uninterrupted, to-wit: upon
his paying his tavern and grocery bills, togeth-
er with all other little debts he may contract,
as he may pass along. Said Tucker made a
short stay in this place, and while here, contracted
tavern and grocery bills, and kept himself
out of Jail by telling ingenious lies, and making
fair promises; so it is, he deceived us all, and has
made his elopement and left us, (using an old ad-
age) the bag to hold. I have reason to believe
that he has bent his course towards Rome, Geo-
gia. He went off indebted to me about 18 3-4
dollars, and I will venture to give (though times
are hard) 18 3-4 cents reward, but will not pay
unless for fetching him back neither Jail fees.
Tavern keepers would do well to require pay in
advance, and the Grocery keeper to make him
plank down the scrip before they draw the
half pint, and on his refusing to comply, lead him
to the door, give him an Irishman's hint and let
him press on.

J. B. PENDLETON.

November 22, 1838.

CANE CREEK
COTTON FACTORY.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the pub-
lic, that his Cotton Factory is now in com-
plete operation on Cane Creek 5 miles below At-
talexandria, and that he has now on hands, and for
sale on the most reasonable terms, a large quan-
tity of Spun Cotton of all Sizes and as good qual-
ity as can be spun at any Factory.

He also continues the

Wool Carding Business

At the same place, at the usual rates, and returns
his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for
the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Persons wishing to have wool carded would do
well to bring it early in the season, before the
weather gets too cold.
Oct. 11, 1838—4t. HENRY SHRADER.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by Wil-
liam Johnston, five miles be-
low White Plains, one small brown
Mule, 10 years old, 12 hands high
a bluish in the right eye, hipshot on the right
hip, had on kerb bridle when taken up—Apprais-
ed to fifty dollars, Oct. 13th, 1838.

M. M. HOUSTON, Cl'k.

Nov. 8, 1838.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, are
hereby earnestly solicited to come forward
IMMEDIATELY and make payment, either by
cash or note, otherwise he will be compelled to
place their accounts in the hands of an officer for
collection.
Nov. 15th, 1838.—St. E. CUNNINGHAM.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have heretofore failed to pay
their Tax for the present year are request-
ed to come and pay immediately or else they will
have to abide by the consequences, as longer in-
dulgence cannot be given. I have authorised Major
Alfred Moore to receive at Mr. Crow's office in
my absence.
Nov. 29, 1838.—4. WM. OREAR, Sh'.

W. B. HINTON,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT.
MOBILE, ALA.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Cher-
okee County, Alabama, on the
instant, two Negro Men, to-wit:
DICK, aged about forty-five years,
a black, stout built fellow, with a scar
over his left eye.

ELIJAH, aged about twenty-four
years, dark complexion.—They
belong to a man by the name
of James Wren, living in Samper
County, Alabama.

The owner is requested to come forward,
prove property, pay charges, and take them
away, or they will be dealt with as the law di-
rects.

MOSES H. HUGHES, Sheriff

Of Cherokee County.

Jefferson, Oct. 29th, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, one valuable
tract of Land, containing 131 acres, and about
18 acres cleared Land, all fresh and under a good
fence. The above described Land lies 3 miles
south of Ladiga, on Nance's Creek, and on the
main road leading from White Plains to Jefferson
in Cherokee county, Ladiga and Rome, Ga.
Persons wishing to purchase would do well to
call and examine for themselves, as I am deter-
mined to sell. Nov. 29, 1838.

THOMAS ELLIOTT.

SHERIFF SALE.

IN C. C. CERY.
David Hubbard & others,
VS.
C. W. Peters' heirs and
others.

THIS DAY, the parties by their Attorneys,
and on complainant's motion, it appearing to
the Court, that there are a great number of
persons holding claims by Bond on the Com-
plainants and Peters' heirs for titles to various
Lots in the Town of Jacksonville, as in the Bill
mentioned; and the purchase money for some of
the said Lots has not been paid:

It is therefore ordered and decreed, that James
Crow, the Master in Chancery be, and he is
hereby required and empowered to hear testi-
mony and ascertain who are the persons hold-
ing such claims and entitled to such Lots; and
which of such Lots have not been paid for,
and that he give twenty days notice by publi-
cation in the Jacksonville Republican, of the
time and place of his setting to receive such
proof; and that he make his report of the same
to the next term of this Court. A true copy
from the Minutes.

JAMES CROW, CLERK.

ALL persons being interested in the above de-
cree, may attend at any office in the town
of Jacksonville on the third day of December
next to file their proofs as described in the a-
bove decree.

JAMES CROW, Clerk and Master.

Nov. 8th, 1838.—4t.

Stop the Runaway.

LEFT Jacksonville on the 19th day of this inst.
a stout athletic man, who reported when
here to be by the name of Jasper Tucker, Paint-
er by trade; though he is a free man, and as such
he has a right to go to and fro through these U-
nited States without a pass, yet it ought, and
should be understood to be on certain conditions,
that the wayfaring man should be allowed to
travel in peace and uninterrupted, to-wit: upon
his paying his tavern and grocery bills, togeth-
er with all other little debts he may contract,
as he may pass along. Said Tucker made a
short stay in this place, and while here, contracted
tavern and grocery bills, and kept himself
out of Jail by telling ingenious lies, and making
fair promises; so it is, he deceived us all, and has
made his elopement and left us, (using an old ad-
age) the bag to hold. I have reason to believe
that he has bent his course towards Rome, Geo-
gia. He went off indebted to me about 18 3-4
dollars, and I will venture to give (though times
are hard) 18 3-4 cents reward, but will not pay
unless for fetching him back neither Jail fees.
Tavern keepers would do well to require pay in
advance, and the Grocery keeper to make him
plank down the scrip before they draw the
half pint, and on his refusing to comply, lead him
to the door, give him an Irishman's hint and let
him press on.

J. B. PENDLETON.

November 22, 1838.

CANE CREEK
COTTON FACTORY.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the pub-
lic, that his Cotton Factory is now in com-
plete operation on Cane Creek 5 miles below At-
talexandria, and that he has now on hands, and for
sale on the most reasonable terms, a large quan-
tity of Spun Cotton of all Sizes and as good qual-
ity as can be spun at any Factory.

He also continues the

Wool Carding Business

At the same place, at the usual rates, and returns
his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for
the liberal patronage heretofore received.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1838.

Whole No. 100

VOL. II. No. 48.

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

LOOK OUT.

CHRISTMAS is not far distant, and but few have yet called to see their accounts. We have many debts due us which should have been paid long since; therefore we will say to those who owe us old debts, that it is surely time for them to make payment. Cash we must have. WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.
N. B. Bagging and Rope for sale of good quality. Nov. 29, 1838.—W. W. & CO.

LAND

FOR SALE.
THE undersigned offers for sale the FARM whereon he now lives, nine and a half miles west of Jacksonville, on the road leading from Jacksonville to Gunter's Landing. There is on place between 35 & 40 acres of cleared land under good fence; dwelling and out houses. Also, a FIRST RATE GRIST SAW MILL. There is water power sufficient for iron works and inexhaustible quantities of iron ore handy, said to be of good quality. Those who are practical judges. The place is well watered both by limestone and free stone springs, and the quality of the soil cannot fail to please a purchaser. A credit will be given on one half or two thirds of the purchase money.
Nov. 15th, 1838. BERRY BRITTAIN.

R. E. W. McADAMS,
Clock & Watch Repairer;
WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he has located permanently in the Town of Jacksonville and will be ready at all times to execute in the best manner and without delay, any work that may be left with him. His shop is on the north side of the public square, in the store room formerly occupied by Mitchell and Pryor.
Jacksonville, September 20, 1838.—12m.

H. H. WYCHE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Tallahassee, Ala.
DESHA, BRADFORD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Wanted to Hire.
SIX or eight small Negro Girls and Boys between the ages of six and ten years. Any person having such to hire, will apply for further information to the undersigned, living on Cane creek five miles below Alexandria.
Dec. 6.—3t. HENRY SHRADER.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, DeKalb County.
TAKEN UP & posted by Francis Serader, one mile below Rawlingsville, one day, roane horse, with a black creek down his back, thirteen hands one inch high, supposed to be five years old, no brands perceivable.—Appraised to thirty dollars, before James Cunningham, J. P. 31st Oct. 1838.
A. W. MAJORS, Cl'k C. C.
Dec. 6, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, DeKalb County.
TAKEN UP & posted by John Sorrel Capt, with a small star in his forehead, the right hind foot white, supposed to be about 18 months old.—Appraised to seventy-five dollars, before N. Griffin, J. P. 2d day of Nov. 1838.
A. W. MAJORS, Cl'k C. C.
Dec. 6, 1838.—3t.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
LATE OF MOBILE, AND FORMERLY OF SELMA,
Has opened a Store in
EAST AND WEST WETUMPKA,

FOR the purpose of carrying on a General Grocery & Commission Business. At his Stores on either side of the River, may be found almost all kinds of Groceries and Provisions. Usually kept in this market, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any other house. His Store in East Wetumpka is south of the Bridge, on Main street; and in West Wetumpka, one door east of W. Kidd & Co. West Bridge street.
He will also receive, at either Store, Consignments of all kinds of WESTERN PRODUCE, such as Bacon, Hams, Lard, Corn in sacks, Butter, Baggings, Rope and Twine; and hopes, from his experience and attention to business, to merit the patronage of the public. Nov. 23—m3m.
The Talladega Register and Jacksonville Republican will please insert the above once a month for three months, and send their bills to this office for collection.—W. Sen.

BOLTING CLOTHS of superior quality & regularly assorted, for sale at our store in Jacksonville.—usual attention given to orders from a distance. Dec. 6, 1838. HOKE & ABERNATHY.
WIRE CLOTH, for Rolling Screens, Wheat Fans, and Corn Mills—also wire for making wind mill sifters, for sale by
Dec. 6, 1838. HOKE & ABERNATHY.

E. T. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILL attend to any business that may be committed to his care in the Courts of Law and Equity, for the Counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. His office is in Jacksonville, Benton county, next door to the New-York Store. June 7, 1838.—tf.

NOTICE.
BY order of the Honorable Orphans' Court of Benton County, the Subscriber will expose at Public Sale, on Monday the 24th day of December next, at the late residence of Elizabeth McClellis deceased, near Chambers' old place, on Tarriapin Creek; all the personal property of the said Elizabeth McClellis, not disposed of by will: Consisting of **THREE NEGROES; CORN, FODDER, and other articles too tedious to mention.**
TERMS.—Twelve months credit. The purchaser giving Bond with approved Security.
THOMAS R. WILLIAMS,
Executor.
November 22nd, 1838.—4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
WHEREAS, Letters testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth McClellis, deceased, were on the 22nd inst. granted by the Hon. the Judge of the Orphans' Court of Benton County, to the undersigned—All persons having claims against said estate, are required to exhibit the same within the time limited by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.
THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, Executor.
November 22nd, 1838.—6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
THE undersigned will proceed to sell on the 17th day of December next, at the late residence of John Gay, deceased, all the Personal Property belonging to said Estate, (Negroes excepted,) consisting of **Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture,** and many other articles too numerous to mention. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to attend.—Sale will continue from day to day until all the property is disposed of. **TERMS** made known on the day of Sale.
JOHN T. POPE, Adm'r.
JANE GAY, Adm'x.
November 22nd, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS, Letters of ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of John Gay, dec'd, were on 26th day of October last, granted by the Hon. the Judge of the County Court of Benton County, to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment. Those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.
JOHN T. POPE, Adm'r.
JANE GAY, Adm'x.
Nov. 22, 1838.—6t.

J. N. Lightner & Wm. Miller,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they continue the **COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS,** AND RECEIVING & STORING **COTTON** IN WETUMPKA, in the Large and well known **WARE-HOUSE,** Known as **STRINGFELLOWS,** which, together with their own New Cotton SHEDS, will enable them to Store COTTON &c. in safe and Dry Houses, and on the cheapest terms, their ware houses being very near the Landing.
Their arrangements for receiving and forwarding Goods and Cotton, and Re-shipping, are such as will insure promptness, and also make it the interest of their friends to continue their patronage, which they respectfully solicit.
P. S. Office at the Store of Lightner & McCormack, on Main st. where are now receiving and will keep on hand a general assortment of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c** which will be sold low or advanced on Cotton Stored in the ware house of Lightner & Miller. Oct. 18, 1838.—1t.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.
A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors,
BY REV. DAVID BRYAN
For Sale at this Office.
State of Alabama: Benton County.
ORPHANS' COURT,
November 14th, 1838.

THIS day came Edward L. Woodward, Administrator of the estate of James M. Mitchell, deceased, and filed a petition praying that an order of sale be granted to sell the north-west half of Lot No. 29 in the town of Jacksonville, for the purpose of enabling him to pay the debts of said estate: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the Clerk of this Court issue citations to the heirs of said estate, to be and appear in the Town of Jacksonville on the 26th day of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why said order should not be granted.
It further appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Laura Adelaide Mitchell, heir of James M. Mitchell, deceased, is a minor heir, and resides out of the limits of this State, it is therefore Ordered, that Edward Elam be appointed Guardian ad litem for said Laura Adelaide, to answer and defend against said Petition: It is further ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, for four successive weeks, requiring all persons interested to appear at the time aforesaid, and show cause, if any they have, why said order should not be granted.
Copy Test. M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK
COUNTY COURT.
November 22nd, 1838.—4t.

From the Baltimore American of this morning. THE WAR IN CANADA—ANOTHER BATTLE.

We published yesterday the account of an invasion of the Canadian frontier near the town of Prescott, in the upper Province. Yesterday's mail furnishes intelligence from Ogdensburg to the 13th instant, one day later, by which it will be seen that an action took place on that day, and lasted for several hours, between the British forces & Patriots. About 500 Patriots and 300 British regulars were engaged. The British were twice repulsed by the Patriots, and finally left the field to wait for reinforcements, for which an express was sent to Kingston.

During the action the British put their dead bodies into a barn, behind which they sheltered themselves; and the Patriots, to dislodge them, set fire to it and it was destroyed with all its contents; immediately after which, the British retreated to Prescott.

The rebels of the Boucherville Mountains, under Van Rensselaer, learning from one of the scouts that a company of the 66th regiment was in pursuit of them, immediately took flight, leaving behind them three pieces of artillery and 300 stand of arms.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.
From the Ogdensburg Times, extra, of November 13.

After six o'clock last evening, things remained very quiet through the night. There were, however, some reports of cannon during the evening at long intervals.

During the evening, the Telegraph came in, bringing some United States troops, with muskets, &c. They took possession of the United States. Our citizens held a meeting during the evening, to take measures for defence, but as our work had been delayed by the confusion of the day, we could not find time to attend.

Early this morning it was discovered that the armed steamboats Colbourn and Traveler had arrived with troops. About seven o'clock this morning the armed boats opened fire on the party at the Wind Mill, which soon brought a large body of spectators to the Mill point, the nearest American territory.

The point on which the Wind Mill stands is one of some twenty feet elevation above the St. Lawrence. The country back of it is gently far about it is highly cultivated, and presents a charming landscape, with orchards, shrubbery, and substantial stone buildings.

The Wind Mill is a circular, massive stone building, affording ample shelter in any shots that the boats were prepared to throw.

The cannonading between the Wind Mill and the three armed steamboats continued to be the scene of attraction till nearly eight o'clock, when a line of fire blazed along the summit of the hill in rear for about eighty or a hundred rods, and the cracks of the rifle and musket made a continuous roar. The scene was one of most intense excitement and solitude. The reflection that men full of hopes and ardent expectations, were falling by hundreds, was calculated to awake the most painful emotions.

The action on the brow of the hill continued some twenty or thirty minutes, when one party gave way, the other followed, and the combatants passed out of view over the brow of the hill; but the contest raged fiercely as was evinced by the continuous roar of musketry.

Another scene came in view, a party marched down by the river road and opened a warm fire upon a stone building in which the rebel forces were quartered. This battle continued with spirit for some time, when the loyalists retreated and the combatants over the hill became fainter and fewer, till about nine o'clock, when all seemed hushed for the moment. The rebel forces were left in possession of the ground, but they seemed in no condition to follow the retreating party.

From nine o'clock till three there was not much of excitement in the scene. An irregular fire was kept up on the wind mill, and a body of regulars sent an occasional volley at a stone house in which a body of the assaulting party were sheltered.

At three o'clock, p. m. a barn a short distance from the wind mill was consumed by fire. This was probably done by the rebels as the barn afforded a shelter to the loyalists.

7 O'CLOCK, P. M.
We have reports from the field of battle this evening. It is stated that six hundred British regular troops were engaged besides the volunteer militia.

Major Young, the officer in command at Prescott, a brave and excellent officer in the British army, is supposed to have fallen. The report is that the commanding officer fell early in the morning, and several efforts have been made by the loyalists to recover his body without success.

The rebel forces were in three detachments. One occupying the Wind Mill, another a stone building, and a third was positioned on the brow of the hill, and sustained most of the morning's work.

It is reported that the field is covered with dead and wounded soldiers of the Government, while, so far as was known, but thirteen of the rebels had fallen. The schooners which brought the invading forces down, were taken this morning by the officers of the United States for breach of neutrality, though we understand that one of them was a British vessel. So far the Patriot forces have sustained themselves against fearful odds, and with success. What the result will be, it is impossible to predict.

MESSAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR NOR BAGBY,
To the Legislature of Alabama—delivered on the 4th day of December 1838.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TUSCALOOSA, Dec. 3, 1838.
Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

The revolution of another year has convened at the Capitol, for the purpose of deliberating on the public interests of our common constituents, and it becomes our indispensable duty, as the servants and representatives of a people professing the mild tolerating doctrines of the Christian Religion, to return our grateful and solemn thanks to the Divine Ruler (the universe, for the blessings conferred upon us during the past year. Every section of the State has been blessed with the enjoyment of an universal degree of health. The grain crop in many parts of the State, is said to be much more abundant than in any of the surrounding States; and although the cotton crop, when we estimate the quantity planted, will not equal the production of some former years, it is fair to conclude, that the enhanced price consequent upon diminished production, will yield to the planter an adequate proportion on his capital and labor. It is a source of most agreeable reflection, too, to perceive that that portion of our fellow-citizens, who, in common with much larger portions of the parts of the United States, were laboring under pecuniary embarrassments, growing out of the sudden and unexpected revision in the commercial and monetary affairs of the country, under a system of rigid economy and persevering industry, and profiting by the salutary advantages of past experience, are rapidly emerging from the difficulties in which they were involved, and will, no doubt, by continued perseverance, in the commendable course so nobly begun, soon find themselves entirely relieved from the entanglements of debt, and in the enjoyment of prosperity, affluence and comfort.

Another source of peculiar gratification at the present period, is, that for the first time since the adoption of our State Constitution, we are in the full and undisturbed possession of the whole extent of the soil embraced within our territorial limits. The last remnant of the native, original possessors of the soil, included within the limits of this State, have, in pursuance of the policy of the General Government, and under the superintendence and direction of a distinguished officer of the army of the United States, been removed, or are now on their way to the homes provided for them, in exchange for their lands, west of Mississippi. And although the sigh of regret and commiseration may exist for the removal of this wandering and unfortunate race of beings from the land of their nativity, and the homes and the graves of their ancestors, we cannot be insensible to the great and manifold advantages which, in consequence of this policy, resulted to us.

The Government of the United States, in pursuance of the wise and liberal policy which has uniformly characterized its legislation in reference to the new States of this Union, has extended the pre-emptive system to the lands lying in this State, recently acquired from the Indians; and it cannot fail to prove a source of pride and gratification to every citizen of Alabama, that her Senators and Representatives in Congress have eminently contributed to the success and continuance of a system, not only just in itself, but fraught with peculiar advantages to a large and meritorious class of our fellow-citizens.

It would be improper for me to omit, on this occasion, to bear testimony to the manner in which that portion of the people of this State, who were called on for that purpose, performed, in all human probability, the last act in the drama of our Indian affairs. In complying with the requisition from the War Department, for troops to aid in the execution of the treaty with the Cherokees, the only difficulty experienced was in determining who, among the great number rendering their services, could be most properly excluded from the service of their country. And at a later period, from the respect of the negotiations between the Secretary of War and certain chiefs of the Cherokee Nation, I felt it my duty to organize a force of five hundred men, to act as circumstances might require, and issued an order to that effect to Major General Patterson and Philipot, commanding the first and seventh divisions, to furnish seven hundred and fifty men each, from their respective commands, the requisite number immediately stepped forward with a promptitude and alacrity which reflect the highest credit on their patriotism and valor.

The war with the Seminoles still lingers to its termination, and the people of Dale county have experienced great inconvenience and considerably loss from its continuance. In the month of January last, from the repeated and pressing solicitations of inhabitants of that county, I considered it proper to authorize Col. William Poincy, who was recommended to me as an excellent partisan officer, to raise a company of Mounted Rangers, to protect the frontier inhabitants against the incursions of straggling parties of Indians, and to enable the settlers to plant their crops; and an happy measure had the desired effect. Part of the expense of this measure, amounting to seven hundred and fifty dollars has been paid out of the contingent fund, and it will become the duty of the General Assembly to provide, by law, for the payment of the balance. While upon this subject, I beg leave to recommend to your careful examination, the claims growing out of the late difficulties with the Creek Indians. To provide for the payment of those who perform services, and incur expenses in times of public difficulty and danger, is one of the clearest dictates of justice, as well as gratitude. In order to facilitate your enquiries upon this subject, and to prevent mistakes, I have requested the State Treasurer to furnish you with a complete statement of the

amount of the accounts, and the individuals to whom paid, in virtue of acts of appropriation, as well as those allowed by the Commissioner appointed for that purpose.

Under the act of the 23d of Dec., 1837, authorizing the appointment of three Commissioners to examine the State Bank and Branches, and to report to this Department in the manner specified in said act, on the 31st of January I appointed John B. Norris of the city of Mobile, Thomas Owen of Tuscaloosa, and Thomas Brandon of Huntsville, to perform that duty. Their first report, exhibiting the actual condition of the Banks up to the period at which the examination closed, was communicated in May. The second examination contemplated by the act under which the Commissioners were appointed, was closed a few days since, but has not been formally communicated to this Department. From the acknowledged ability of the Commissioners, it is fair to presume that the second report will contain many valuable & important suggestions with respect to the future management of the Banks. Both the reports will, according to the terms of the law, be communicated to you during the present week.

Many reasons conspire, in the present unexampled conjuncture of our public affairs, to render the State Bank and its Branches, objects of peculiar solicitude and anxiety to those who are engaged in the public service. And, notwithstanding a just diffidence in my abilities with respect to most matters, and especially the questions of Banking and Finance, as one of the requirements of the Constitution is, that I should recommend to your consideration such measures as I may deem appropriate, I beg leave respectfully to submit to you the propriety of certain cardinal changes in the mode of managing the State Bank and Branches, which appear to my mind as indispensably necessary to their successful operation. Neither would it be altogether candid in me, not to say, that originally I was opposed to the whole State Bank system. I thought I saw in the system itself, intrinsic difficulties not to be overcome by any course of management, however wise and cautious. But subsequent observation and reflection have both tended to convince me, that the defects I had supposed to be inherent in the system itself, have proceeded, and are mainly attributable to the bad management.

1st. The want of some general head or controlling principle.

2d. The frequent election of numerous Boards of Directors by the Legislature.

3d. The mode of compensating the Directors, in the shape of discounts and accommodations.

4th. In not requiring the Banks to keep a larger amount of specie in their vaults, in proportion to their circulation. And

5th. The transactions of too large a portion of their business on long time. Under this last head will, of course, be included the unreasonably large sums loaned to individuals.

The constitutional provision under which the State Bank and Branches are established, is in the following language: "One State Bank may be established, with such number of Branches as the Legislature may, from time to time, deem expedient," &c.

The evident intent and meaning of this language would seem to be, that the Branch Banks were to be emanations from the State Bank, or that they were to be connected with it; or, at least, that they should be so organized as to form parts of the same system, and to act in concert and in unison with the mother Bank, as well as with each other. Instead of being what in fact they now are, independent institutions, each acting for itself, with very little, if any, regard to the interest of each other, without any unity of purpose or design, and entirely uninfluenced by the operation of any general principle. Indeed, it must be obvious to every one who has bestowed the slightest attention, or made the least observation on the subject, that the Branches of the bank of the State of Alabama, are Branches in name only; and that to all practical intents and purposes, they are separate, distinct and independent institutions; and that notwithstanding they rest for support on the same common foundation, the faith and credit of the State; and, properly managed, none can rely on a surer or safer basis; that owing to the influence of divided councils, or to the separate, distinct and independent action of unconnected and conflicting views—being bound together by no common principle of harmonious action; they are, at all times, in danger of defeating the primary object which the framers of the Constitution had in view—furnishing a sound, stable and uniform currency. Indeed this year has witnessed the fact, that some of the State institutions, made a difference between their own purposes and that of the other State institutions. But really, when we consider the obvious departure from the spirit and meaning of the Constitution in the establishment and organization of the Branch Banks, and see that these Branches have not, and never had, any connection with the body of which they purport to be members, it is only astonishing that they should have succeeded as well as they have. For an organized body with out a head, or any general controlling power, is an anomaly in principle, and if not an absurdity in practice, must at all times be eccentric in its movements, and of dangerous tendency. The only two modes that occur to me as likely to remedy the existing defects in the organization of the system are the following: either to vest in the mother Bank a controlling power over the Branches, or to create a Board of Control, consisting of five Commissioners, one for each bank, with a competent salary, and making it their duty to meet as often as circumstances might render proper, and to prescribe the general rules for the government of the State Bank and each of the Branches, in all their general operations, and leaving matters of detail to respective Boards of Directors.

Another palpable defect in the system, is the mode of electing, and the number of the Directors. The Directors are too much dependent on the members of the Legislature—and the members of the Legislature themselves, do not and can not act under a sufficient sense of responsibility, in the election of Bank Directors. Indeed, I look upon the present mode of electing Bank Directors, as not only having an inevitable tendency to, but as certain to end in, corruption, as that effects follow the causes.

I trust I shall not be understood as making unwarranted or improper allusions to any existing state of things, an endeavoring, by the exercise of prudent foresight, to guard against the mischief that lie before us, and which may, if not guarded against, endanger the safety of our institutions.

In bringing again to the attention of the Legislature, that change in the mode of electing Bank Directors, which, on a former occasion, I felt it to be my duty to present to their consideration, I am not unaware that I may subject myself to the charge of pertinacity of view; & probably my motives, to some construction. But I

greatly mistake my devotion to the welfare of the people of this State, if any selfish consideration could induce me to withhold the expression of any opinion I might think calculated to promote their interests. And if such a time ever should arrive, I should consider myself utterly unworthy of their confidence. Fortunately, however, my opinions upon this subject are recorded upon the journals of the body of which I was a member, at a time when it was impossible for me to have been actuated by a desire to diminish the powers of the Legislature or increase those of the Executive.

The best reflection I have been enabled to give to the subject, leads to the conclusion that the most important improvement that could be made in the management of the banks, so far as the election of Directors is concerned, would be to reduce the number to six, make it the duty of the Governor to nominate double that number to the two Houses, and let them elect, as they now do, by joint vote—pay the directors a competent salary for their services, and cut them off from all accommodations or liability to the State Bank, or any of its branches, during the time for which they are elected.

The objection to this change is, that it increases the powers of the Executive, in proportion as it diminishes the powers of the Legislature. This is admitted. But let us inquire whether it is not much more probable that the Governor will exercise this power in a manner more likely to promote the public good than the Legislature. For, I apprehend it will be readily conceded, that every portion of delegated power should be vested where its exercise will be most likely to advance the public interest. Neither will it be controverted, that any portion of power may be safely deposited, in any branch or department of the government, where the public good requires it to be placed, provided the exercise of such power be accompanied by adequate and correspondent responsibility. Indeed, the great desideratum, in parting with power, is to secure its faithful exercise by certain and adequate responsibility.

It is in this point of view mainly, that the proposed change has a manifest advantage of the existing mode of electing Directors. For, admit that each member of the Legislature is as competent to judge of the qualifications of Bank Directors as the Governor, yet the responsibility that will attach to the Executive under the nominating plan, compared with that which now rests upon the members of the Legislature, will be as one hundred and thirty is to one, or, to speak more plainly, the responsibility which now attaches to each of us is divided among the one hundred and thirty individuals composing the General Assembly, will attach itself directly to the Governor alone. But it is only equal, that it would be dangerous to repose this power in the Governor, because he would use it to promote his own views of interest or ambition, and that his motives would always be made from among his personal or political friends. But it should be remembered that the Legislature has a constant check upon him; by rejecting his nominations if improper, and the vigilance of the public would be always upon him. And even admitting, for a moment, although I am far from attributing such motives to others, that an individual elevated to the Chief Magistracy of an enlightened State, could so far forget the duties of that honorable station, as to attempt to infuse corruption into her honored institutions, which are her political life's blood, by selecting a set of unprincipled men, who would be willing to pander to his cupidity, or minister to his ambition, by no means following that which would be better, even to incur the risk of the delinquency and corruption of one individual, than to keep the most numerous and powerful department of the government constantly in the way of temptation. And with respect to the gratification of personal or political partiality or prejudice, all the remarks which apply to the relative responsibility of the two modes, apply with equal force to this objection; or, in other words, it is impossible the Governor should have as many personal or political favorites to gratify in nomination of Bank Directors, as one hundred and thirty gentlemen, equally intelligent, equally popular, and just as influential in every respect.

Reasons in favor of reducing the number of Directors are three-fold.—Perhaps there is no political axiom more conformable to reason, and correct observation and experience, than that in the creation of public agents, the smallest number that can be safely trusted with any given power, and can exercise it effectually, is always best; especially when they are to be liberally paid at the public expense.

First, then, there would be greater certainty of obtaining six at the present time, possessing the requisite qualifications, in the different sections of the State where the Banks are located; secondly, there would be more likely to be unanimity of opinion and efficiency of action, in a small number; and lastly, the difference, in point of economy, between paying six and twelve or fourteen, at each bank, is well worthy of consideration.

But it may be asked, can it be possible, that twelve or fourteen gentlemen, possessed of the requisite qualifications for Bank Directors, cannot be found in the vicinity of the State Bank and Branches? The condition of some of the Banks, at least, furnishes the answer to this question.

It is urged, however, that reducing the number is anti-republican—that it is taking power from the many, and giving it to a few. This objection, if well founded, would be unanswerable. But of all the objections urged against the proposed change, this is the most deceptive, and the most fallacious. For corporations, in their very essence, are anti-republican; being based upon powers abstracted from the community mass of power, and vested in a limited number for particular purposes.

By the many, when used in reference to political institutions, we mean the people; and the power vested in a corporation is taken away from the people the moment the corporation is created; and the only interest the people have in the matter, is, that the power thus taken away should be vested in whatever number is most likely to exercise it for their benefit, whether that number be few or many. And to say nothing more of the idea of introducing political principles into the organization of mixed institutions, or pecuniary affairs of any kind; it may be safely affirmed, that if any Bank institution ever should be based on such principles, they will be certain, in the end, to become political engines in the hands of whatever party may predominate in politics, & to defeat the very object of their creation.

The history of the late Bank of the United States furnishes us with a memorable lesson upon the subject of clothing mixed institutions with political power, or organizing them on principles.

The most objectionable feature, upon the first blush, in the proposed change, although I am convinced it is one of indispensable necessity, is cutting off the Directors from all accommodations, and preventing their becoming liable to the banks, or either of them, to any extent, during the time for which they are elected. According to the theory of our Government, and it is a theory dear to every patriot; each citizen is entitled to the enjoyment of equal rights. Hence, arbitrarily to deprive a Bank Director of the rights to which as a citizen, he would be entitled, would be unjust and oppressive. But it is a mere qualification to an office, which he may accept or refuse, and to which a sufficient salary is affixed, to compensate him for the sacrifices he makes, and the labor he performs.

I cannot dismiss this part of the subject, without expressing the most decided disapprobation of the present mode of compensating the Directors for their services, in the form of increased facilities and accommodations. And I regret to add, that the past history of the banks, unfortunately, speaks a language much more intelligible, than

any I can employ upon this subject. Perhaps of all the modes that human ingenuity could devise, for paying public agents for their services, there is none more pernicious and unwise in principle, or lending more inevitably to corruption in practice, than leaving it to the agents themselves. It is true there is a prescribed limit beyond which, under the present system, the Directors are prohibited from going. But he is an indifferent judge of human nature, who does not know, that placing and keeping men constantly in the way of temptation, is not the surest method of preserving their honesty, or ensuring a faithful discharge of their public duties.

The other defects, to which I have alluded as presenting impediments to the successful operation of the banks, are, their failing to keep a larger amount of specie or its equivalent, in proportion to the amount of their circulation, always on hand; the loaning of large amounts to individuals, to foster and pamper a ruinous system of speculation, instead of distributing their loans equally, so as to meet the general wants of the community; and of transacting too large a portion of their business on long time.

That each of these suggestions, will receive at your hands the consideration to which it is entitled, I entertain not the smallest doubt.

I candidly admit, that the circumstances under which this communication is made, impart to every consideration connected with our banking system, a peculiar interest. We are in fact fast entering on a new order of things. The expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States—its vast effects upon the State institutions, as well as upon the currency of the country at large, and the confident opinion I entertain, and the hope I cherish, that no similar institution will ever be established in the United States, all unite in giving to the State Banks, a degree of importance hitherto unfelt and unknown. Upon their successful management, more than any thing else, depends the great question, whether henceforward, we shall be exempt from the absorbing influence of that gigantic institution, which literally engulphed the exchanges of the country, and controlled its pecuniary destinies, at its will, or be brought back to that connection between the Government and banks, the dissolution of which has been decreed by the judgement of a large majority of the American people.

In every light, in which our banks can be viewed, it is now evident, that they are to become institutions of immense importance, either for good, or for evil.

Already we see a State Institution, styled the Bank of the United States, chartered by Pennsylvania, under the control of the mastering spirit of an ambitious financier, marching with gigantic strides to the occupation of every inch of unappropriated ground in the different States, with a view of monopolizing the exchanges, and controlling the currency of the country.

It is for us to determine, whether we will secure the immense advantages, to be derived from a well regulated State Bank system, to the present generation, and to after times, or permit them to be filched from us, for the purpose of enriching the citizens of other States, to the injury and the exclusion of the people of Alabama. For the protection of whose rights, we have been appointed sentinels, and over whose interests, it is our duty to watch with unceasing vigilance.

Under the solemn and unchangeable conviction, that the Government of the U. States possesses no constitutional power over the currency, except so far as the Government itself is concerned, and to prevent any State from making any thing but gold and silver coin, a tender in the payment of debts; and that it is right and the duty of the States, each to provide such a currency for itself; and that it is completely in the power of the individual States to provide such a currency by placing their banking institutions on a proper basis, and conducting them in such a manner, as to inspire confidence co-extensively with their circulation, and the wants of their citizens; it is, but natural, that I should feel deeply solicitous to see our Banking institutions placed on the best possible footing, so as to enable them to perform the important part, and fulfil the high destiny that awaits them.

We have seen them already, under their present defective organization, and imperfect management, relieving us from the payment of a State tax for several years; and no one can doubt, that properly managed, they would soon enable us to engage in the important works of a general system of education, and of internal improvement; in regard to both of which, we are in the rear of many of the States of the Union, not enjoying equal advantages with ourselves.

The propriety of the banks resuming specie payments, earlier than the period fixed by the act of June, 1837, will doubtless occupy a portion of your deliberations during the present session. I am decidedly of opinion, that the banks are bound by all the obligations of good faith, as well as the clearest dictates of interest and sound policy, to resume at this earliest possible day, that their means will enable them. And I am further of the opinion, upon a comparative view of their means and liabilities, that they may resume, with perfect safety, on the first of January—and should regret exceedingly to see any measure adopted by the Legislature, calculated to impair the ability of the banks to resume, or to induce the necessity for further delay.

The bonds created by the act of the 23d of Dec., have not been sold.—They were executed in sums of two hundred pounds sterling each, in the month of April, and were ready for market, as soon as the Cashier of the State Bank, could perform the labor of signing the *Cognovimus*, which, added to his other duties, was very considerable.

The Boards of Directors very properly constituted two agencies, in order to ensure the best market; one in New York, and one in Liverpool. At the date of the last advices from the agent in Liverpool, Alexander Pope Esq., there was no prospect of a speedy sale on advantageous terms.

Since your last adjournment, several combinations or associations of individuals, in different parts of the State, have confederated themselves together, under different titles and denominations, for the purpose of banking and are now in the full exercise of all its privileges. And I understand there are several other institutions of kindred character, in a rapid state of preparation. It is extremely to be regretted that any portion of the people of this State, should have been so far seduced, or influenced by the evil and pernicious, though generally exploded example of other States, as to have resorted to an expedient not only violative of the Constitution, but fraught, if not arrested in the outset, with the most disastrous consequences, to the character and credit of the State, and attended with risk, if not absolute loss, to all who meddle with it. Fully satisfied of the illegality of these proceedings, on the part of the individuals concerned in them, I instructed the Solicitors of two of the Judicial Circuits, in which these establishments are located, to institute proceedings against them in the Circuit Court.

One of the informations filed by the Solicitor, I am informed, was continued for want of time, and the other dismissed; upon the ground, that although banking, according to the opinion of the presiding Judge, was a franchise, and the exercise of it a

violation of the Constitution, there was no law to prohibit it.

It is for the Legislature in their wisdom to determine whether they will tolerate a system in direct violation of the Constitution, and a flagrant infraction of the sovereignty of the State—a system rather novel in itself, being not always founded either on capital or credit, but not unfrequently, on the remnant of a stock of ingenuity employed in prize, that have been unsuccessfully employed in almost every other form of speculation, and the inevitable result of which, must be, to impose upon the community an unsound, depreciated irredeemable currency.

The arrangement entered into, by the Bank of the State of Alabama, on the 29th day of August last, to make advances on cotton, has been brought to my notice in such a variety of ways, that I do not feel at liberty to avoid submitting a remark upon it.—Perhaps there is no principle more universally recognized, than that corporations possess no powers except such as are conferred upon them by the acts creating them. And that they are not at liberty to undertake to promote the interest of the community, or any portion of it, to the exclusion of the rest; but can only do such things, as they are authorized to do, by the acts creating them, and they must do such things, as they are authorized to do in the mode pointed out by the charter, and in no other mode.

It is readily admitted, that the planting interest, which this arrangement was evidently intended to favor, is the most important, and that the planters themselves constitute our safest and surest reliance in every emergency. But they are not entitled to favors, to which other classes of the community are not equally entitled, and upon the same terms.—The liberties of the people of this country, rest on the broad platform of equal rights, and any attempt to discriminate between them is striking at the very foundation of our political system.

I am therefore of opinion that this and all similar arrangements are indefensible in principle and practice.

The contract entered into between the Branch Bank at Montgomery, and the Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company is also believed to be unwarranted by the terms of the bank charter, and will be communicated to you, in connection with the Commissioners report.

Commissioners were appointed in September, to examine the Bank of Mobile, and the Planters and Merchants Bank, whose reports will be communicated to you as soon as they are received. Both these institutions are understood to be in a sound, healthy condition, and have announced their determination, to resume specie payments on the first of January next.

The University of Alabama, which so long struggled against adverse currents, is now rapidly emerging from the difficulties under which it labored, and under the control, and influence of a President and Professor who, have proved themselves all that the friends of virtue, education and science could wish.—This institution bids fair, soon to become what, under happier auspices, it would long since have been, an ornament and a blessing to the State.

At the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, the existing vacancies were filled by the election of Simeel H. Stafford, late of South Carolina, to the Chair of Ancient Languages, F. A. P. Barnard of New York to the Chair of Mathematics, and I. Horace S. Pratt of Georgia to the Department of English Literature.

Each of these gentlemen came on, shortly after they were notified of their appointments, and Professors Stafford and Barnard have been in the discharge of their respective duties from the time of their arrival.

Professor Pratt's acceptance of his appointment was predicated on the condition, that he could have sufficient time allowed him to wind up his business in Georgia before he entered on the duties of his station: This was assented to, by the President of the Board of Trustees; the Board not being in session, and after assisting in the organization of the different classes, he departed, under an arrangement with the other gentlemen of the faculty to divide his duties among them, and perform them during his absence. He arrived at the University a few days since, and it is confidently believed that not the slightest injury has resulted to the interest of the Institution in consequence of his temporary absence.

The Chair of Modern Languages is still vacant, and will probably be filled at the ensuing meeting of the Board of Trustees. In speaking of the condition and prospects of an institution, in which the present and future generations have so deep and important an interest, it would be improper not to notice the highly commendable, and praiseworthy department of the Students. And it affords me unspeakable pleasure to say, that never, in any Literary Institution, in any part of the world, did a set of young gentlemen exhibit a more lofty, and undeviating sense of honor and moral rectitude, or more constant, and unflinching attention to their studies than have been constantly manifested by the Students of the University of Alabama since its reorganization.

Such has been the entire neglect of any attempt at anything like a general system of education in Alabama, that there is at this time scarcely a school or academy in the State, in which our young men can be fitted for College. This is an imputation under which a people enjoying the manifold resources, and advantages that we do, ought not to consent longer to labor.

The great and interesting subject of internal improvement will, no doubt, form one of the most prominent subjects of your deliberation during the present session.—I have looked forward with great pleasure to the period when and a judicious management of our Banking, and financial affairs, the State would be prepared to engage in some work of internal improvement connecting the Tennessee River with Mobile Bay. Candor, however, induces me to say, that I do not consider the present time propitious for engaging in any public work of considerable magnitude.

When our Banks shall have resumed specie payments—public confidence becomes restored—that portion of our citizens, laboring under the weight of pecuniary embarrassment, shall be relieved from their difficulties, it will afford me great pleasure to co-operate with you in the accomplishment of this desirable object. If however from your more intimate acquaintance with the wants and wishes of the people, you should think proper, at this time to direct a portion of the public energies and resources to this object, my assent will not be withheld. Although I think it had better be deferred.

Among the indispensable duties that will devolve upon you during the present session, will be the appointment of the Senators and Representatives among the several counties cities and towns, according to the enumeration made under the act of the last session. This duty I have no doubt you will perform in such a manner as to secure to the people in every part of the State, with as perfect equality as is attainable, the full benefit of the great and invaluable, right of separate representation.

I beg leave to press upon your serious consideration a careful revision of our penal code with the double view of mitigating its severity; and ensuring a more certain administration of the Criminal Law; and in connection therewith the establishment of a State

Penitentiary. This subject has been so frequently discussed both in the Legislature, and before the people that, I deem it unnecessary to protract my own views in relation to it. My deliberate opinion is, that the establishment of a Penitentiary would do more to prevent the perpetration, and insure the punishment of crimes, than all our other legislative combined.

If you should agree with me upon this subject, perhaps the better plan would be, to appoint suitable persons to examine similar institutions in different parts of the Union, so that we might be enabled to avail ourselves of the most approved systems in other States.

Intimately connected with the subject of crimes and punishments, is another, which greatly increases the amount of the former, and induces a necessity for the latter. I allude to the retailing of spirituous liquors in small quantities to be drunk where they are sold.

Of all the evils that beset and waylay the path of civilized society, I am satisfied that it tends more than any other, and perhaps more than every other, to retard the advancement of the American people to that high state of moral and intellectual eminence, which, I hope, awaits them. And if the Legislature possessed the legitimate power to suppress this evil, without the infraction of private rights, I should rejoice to see it exercised. But the most deliberate reflection upon this subject, aided by the powerful arguments to be drawn from the deepest interests of human society, have not been sufficient to convince me, that it falls within the appropriate sphere of direct legislative action. That the Legislature may regulate the sale of spirituous liquors, after it becomes a part of the common mass of property in the State, in the way of taxation, is readily admitted. But the evil is not alone, or so much, in the selling, but it is in the drinking. And it will hardly be contended, that it would be competent for the Legislature to punish the drinking of ardent spirits.

I therefore, with great deference to the judgement of others, incline strongly to the opinion that the correction of this great evil, must be left to the slow but certain operation of enlightened public opinion.

Under the thirteenth section of the act of 23d of December last, I appointed the Hon. Reuben Saffold of Dallas, William H. Robertson and Wm. Jones Jr. of the City of Mobile, Esquires, Commissioners to inquire into the expediency of establishing a public warehouse, in the City of Mobile, &c. Their Report has not been received, but is daily expected, and from their acknowledged abilities, it is natural to conclude, that it will place this subject in a proper point of view.

My own opinions are decidedly in favor of the system proposed. I think, it would have the effect of securing to the planter a much more effectual control over his crop, after it is carried to market, and would, it is believed, to a great extent, relieve our commission merchants, resident in the City of Mobile from the numerous imputations, that have been, either justly or unjustly, cast upon them.—That your legislation upon this as well as other subjects, calculated to affect the character and prosperity of our great commercial emporium, (for such Mobile must from her situation always be) will be characterized by a spirit of wisdom and enlightened liberality, I entertain the most confident expectation. For, although it may be true, that in the business transactions of that City, like all others, cases of hardship, imposition, and injustice, may have occurred, yet, it should always be remembered, that vice, and moral delinquency, in whatever form they may exhibit themselves, are attributable to individual imperfection or depravity, and not to general classes of men, or particular pursuits.

The Revised Military Code prepared by Generals Crabb and Bradford, and adopted at the last session, for the government of the Militia of this State, has not been sufficiently tested by time and experience, to speak with certainty of the merits of the system. Those who have partially carried the principles of the system out in practice, speak in terms of high approbation of it. Under the requirements of the act for that purpose, I appointed Col. Henry L. Martin to prepare an Index, to which, who performed that duty in manner, which it is believed, will meet the approbation of the Legislature.

That illustrious individual to whom, more than to any others we are indebted for the blessing we enjoy; has said, that a well regulated Militia is the best safeguard of public liberty. This alone is sufficient to entitle the subject to the most deliberate consideration of the General Assembly. The organization of the Judicial Department of the Government, is still imperfect in many respects, but mainly for want of a separate Court of Chancery. Looking to the Judiciary as decidedly the most important of the three Departments, for the reason that it is peculiarly the one charged with the administration of the laws and the protection of individual rights, it is a matter of the highest importance, to have the organization of this Branch of the Government as perfect as possible.

The present system of blending in the Circuit Courts, Common Law, and equity jurisdiction, was evidently a mere expedient, only intended to subserve the public convenience, until the wants of the people should induce the necessity for a change, or a more perfect system could be devised.

In many parts of the State; the want of a separate Court of Chancery amount, almost to a denial of justice. For, to say nothing of the numerous, and most important class of cases, of which, under a well organized Judiciary System, that Court would have exclusive cognizance, it is a matter of rare occurrence, in many of the Circuits, to obtain a final decree in a cause of any importance, within a reasonable time, in consequence of the want of time, and other difficulties, in extricably connected with the present system. I therefore respectfully recommend to you the propriety of establishing a separate Court of Chancery.

There are at present more Judicial Circuits, perhaps the most convenient and practicable plan would be to divide the State into three Districts, each consisting of three Judicial Circuits, so as to equalize the labor of the Chancellors, and diffuse the benefit of the system as generally as possible, and appointing a Chancellor for each District, and requiring him to reside in it. It is proper to remark that it is important to the success, and the utility of the system that a sufficient salary should be attached to the office of Chancellor to command the first order of talents.

Although decidedly in favor of an economical administration there is another class of officers, whose salaries are entirely inadequate. I allude to the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the Comptroller of Public Accounts.

Nothing adds more to the importance of a State than the character of its public officers and in order to enable them to maintain that dignity, which is due to their official stations, they ought to be liberally paid. It is true that the employment and duties of these officers do not, consume all the time of the officers employed in them. But then they occupy so large a portion of it, as to preclude the possibility of their engaging in any other business, without incurring the risk of neglecting their official duties. My own opinion is, that they ought to receive at least fifteen hundred dollars, each.

I also respectfully recommend to you the propriety of placing the office of Attorney General, on a different footing, by requiring that officer to give legal opinions to the different Executive officers, whenever they might require it, in relation to the discharge of their official duties; to attend to business to which the State may be a party in the Supreme Court; prepare bills on important subjects, whenever he might be required by the Governor, the Legislature; and repealing that part of the law which requires him to act as Solicitor.

The boundary line between this State and Georgia, is still unsettled. It will be recollected, that an attempt was made in 1826; to run this line by the co-operation of the two States, which resulted in a disagreement between the commissioners. I beg leave again especially to press upon you the necessity of providing some mode of finally disposing of a question that will increase in difficulty the longer it is postponed. Indeed, it has been delayed long enough by the character and dignity of the State would justify.

I have the honor to transmit to you copies of Joint Resolutions of the legislatures of Maryland and Mississippi, in relation to an extension of the franking privilege; of the State of Arkansas in relation to the public domain of the Legislature of Georgia in relation to the alleged refusal of Governor of Maine to deliver up to the Executive authorities of Georgia certain fugitives from justice; and of the Legislature of Kentucky in relation to the currency, and administration of the General Government; all of which, I have requested by the Governors of the aforesaid States, to lay before you. Most, if not all these Resolutions relate to subjects intimately connected with the rights of the individual States of this Union, and I recommend them to your deliberate and respectful consideration.

Entertaining the opinions I do, with respect to the relative powers of the State and Federal Governments, and believing that the success, as well as the perpetuity of our institutions depend upon confining each to the sphere of action prescribed for it by the Constitution, I have intentionally avoided introducing any question of general politics to your notice; in this communication. I have nevertheless, been a source of the highest gratification, in the great conflict; that has been going on between the friends of a National Bank, and the advocates of a Constitution Treasury, to perceive that a large majority of the people of this State has taken their stand on the high ground of Constitutional liberty.

Indulging the hope, and cherishing the object, that you will enter upon the duties before you, in a spirit of mutual conciliation and elevated patriotism. I fervently beseech the Supreme Law Giver of the Universe, to overrule, and direct all your deliberations, so as to promote the interest and welfare, the honor and happiness of the people of the State of Alabama.

A. P. BAGWY.

[From the Marengo Gazette.]
THE MARCH OF CRIME seems to be onward. Some years since a prisoner was convicted, condemned and executed in our State, upon circumstantial evidence. Since that, it has been impossible to convict a prisoner upon any testimony. This is natural—the feelings of the community were shocked and their commonsense revolted at the idea of subjecting persons to capital punishment upon such uncertain evidence, and these causes have operated so strongly as to make them unwilling to bring any culprit to condign punishment. Therefore, Court after Court has elapsed, and year upon year passed by, and every capital prosecution has been concluded by an unequivocal acquittal, until crime is now unpunished, and murder stalks openly amongst us. It must and will be so until punishment is regularly and invariably meted out to guilt. It is the certainty and not the severity of punishment, which is calculated to restrain crime.

Some years since a man was shot down in his own house, with his children around him and the culprit escaped.

During the last summer, a man in prison was shot in his own door; he is still even now lingering upon the very threshold of the grave, and his assassin, if he dies, will not be discovered.

And still more recently, another

MURDER.
has occurred in our vicinity: a Northern man who was in the South on a collecting expedition, was shot through the head by some bloody villain, in Lauderdale County, Mississippi, robbed of his money, and his corpse left unshrouded, like the body of some vile reptile, into a neighboring pond, where it lay until the process of decomposition discovered to the citizens the last resting place of the murdered traveller—a disgusting spectacle of mortality. We understand that one of the rascals engaged in this bloody tragedy will ultimately result in the detection and arrest of his villainous associates.

YET ANOTHER.
Last week Mr. Lowery and son were engaged in hunting in Sumter County, Alabama, near evening; when young Lowery was shot down by some cold-blooded assassin, and his dog was also killed at his side, before every chance of detection. The criminal has not been found, but suspicion rests darkly upon a family, who have for years set all law, human and divine, at naught, and heeded the officers of justice in the State. Some of them have already paid, some are now paying the penalty of outraged law, and it is to be hoped that the rest of the rascally fraternity may meet the same fate, until the wail of this tribe of desperadoes are annihilated from the face of the earth, which they have stained with blood, and the country whose character they have dishonored, and whose laws they have trampled on.

From the Grenada (Miss.) Bulletin.
HOMICIDE MOST HORRIBLE.
We have received the awful intelligence of the killing of two or more persons on the plantation belonging to F. E. Plummer, in Carroll county on Friday the 2d ult. The particulars as we have caught them on the wings of rumor, we will give in a few words.

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although we don't vouch for their correctness. Gideon Gibson of Warren county, sold to Wilson & Simpson some time last winter, a tract of unimproved land situated on the Yazoo river, and a lot of 40 or 50 negroes on a long credit, with an agreement on the part of Wilson & Simpson to liquidate the debt and a lien on the whole of the land and negroes to guarantee the ultimate payment. Gibson was to furnish Messrs. Wilson and Simpson with open land to cultivate for a few years until they could by degrees get a plantation open on their own land. Mr. Plummer's plantation was rented by Gibson for this purpose. Some misunderstanding or difficulty arose in relation to the contract. Gibson it seems agreed with Simpson one of the partners to rescind the contract for which he was to receive \$5000, provided he enabled Gibson to get possession of the property. Wilson the other partner refused to give up the property. On Friday last Gibson and Simpson in company with Clarke, Morrison and Boyett went on the premises and took off the negroes by force. Wilson was in his own house armed with a rifle and double shotgun. As they passed the house with the negroes, Wilson fired upon them: Morrison was shot dead and Boyett severely wounded. The company rode on with the negroes leaving Morris dead upon the ground, Wilson re-loaded, got ahead of them by taking a near way through the field and took a stand in ambush for them. As they came up he again fired upon them.—Clarke was killed and probably Gibson, Simpson and Boyett made their escape, and with three negroes reached the adjoining plantation of Dr. Fisher. Gibson's horse soon came up behind them with the saddle and bridle on. It is supposed that Gibson is killed. The other negroes some twenty in number took to the woods. Simpson went to Carrollton Saturday and obtained a warrant for Wilson, before justice Butler. Sheriff Cathron, in company with Simpson, started on Saturday to arrest Wilson.

THE REPUBLICAN. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. DEC. 13, 1838.

We have been informed that counterfeit two dollar bills on Morgan, Allison & Co. of Nashville, have been circulated to a considerable extent in some of the adjoining counties.

We publish in to-day's paper, Gov. Bagby's Message to the legislature now in session. We have not room to publish the entire message, and in consequence of the deep interest felt by the people in the various measures to which he calls the attention of the legislature, all who have access to the message will doubtless read and judge for themselves. It breathes throughout a spirit of patriotism and devotion to the public interest, which cannot fail to be well pleasing to the mass of the people who have placed the present Executive in power.

The following resolutions were introduced by Gen. Thomas A. Walker, and unanimously adopted at the Democratic meeting on Monday the 3rd inst. the proceedings of which appeared in our last week's paper. They were accidentally omitted and consequently not contained in the proceedings handed to us for publication. We publish them now because we believe that every appropriate opportunity should be embraced by the people of the South to express their feelings and sentiments boldly, on this deeply interesting question to them; particularly their approval of the liberal, patriotic and constitutional course of Mr. Van Buren. All must yet remember that the charge of his being a northern man and that he was on would prove favorable to the dangerous and disorganizing doctrines of the Abolitionists, was the principal charge relied on and urged against him by his opponents in the South. They did not even desist from urging this objection to him until some time after the publication of his inaugural address, which was sufficient to convince any reasonable man that such a charge was totally unfounded. Have any of his enemies, since had the magnanimity to acknowledge they were in error, and that his friends were more correct in their judgment? So far as we know, not one. Had he have disappointed the hopes of his friends—had he have deceived their expectations, and betrayed the confidence they reposed in him, on a question more vitally important to them than any other, then might they have mourned over the disappointment of their misplaced confidence, and then indeed would his enemies have triumphed. But as he has not done this—as his whole administration has been one of enlarged and liberal policy, favorable to a strict construction of the constitution & of all the important measures in which the South is interested, we think it calls for more magnanimity on the part of his enemies, and more firm and decided support and approbation on the part of his friends, and the freer expression of that approbation.

Under all circumstances it is strange to us that any party in the South can be found to oppose him, particularly when in doing so, they have to unite themselves with such wretched company as the whig Abolitionists of the North, who wished in the first place to lug them into the support of Henry Clay for President, with his United States bank and high tariff principles, his internal improvements for the general government, and many other principles diametrically opposed to the interests of the South, and who now since the New York elections, have grown more bold, and declared in favor of Harrison for President and Webster for Vice President. The Louisville Public Advertiser states that the recent abolition triumph in N. York and the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania have added considerably to the strength of the abolitionists in congress, and that in the next Congress it is probable the abolitionists will have a majority in favor of receiving and acting on petitions for the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and for the prohibition of the slave trade between the several States. This should be another powerful argument in favor of uniting all parties in the South in favor of the present administration.

After this charge of abolitionism could no longer be brought to bear against Mr. V. Buren he was frequently charged with being a magic man and with a want of firmness, and that too by the very men (principally merchants and others of the Northern cities) to whose importunities he yielded to save them from ruin, and who afterwards ungratefully charged upon him as an error what he had been instrumental in doing for their benefit and relief. He is indeed about to prove too much of a magician for his opponents, (as the late elections prove), but his is that kind of magic which consists in honest political principles firmly adhered to—which his friends admire, and which is likely to bring nothing but disaster and defeat to his enemies.

Resolved, That we do most solemnly disapprove of the course of the Abolitionists of the north, in their unwholesome efforts to agitate a question which is well calculated to dissolve our happy union, and to excite in the minds of the people of this country, discontent and dissatisfaction with their condition.

Resolved, That we do highly approve of the course of the President of these U. States, so far as he has made an expression of his opinions on the subject of abolition, and that we look forward to him to render his highly favored country much and great service, in reconciling the conflicting interests of the north and south, and more especially in checking the rapid strides of the abolitionists in their efforts to stir up and lead a civil war around the domestic firesides of the South.

In another column we insert agreeable to request, the preamble and resolutions of a meeting of Republicans and Whigs. We do not like the "mixture," nevertheless, as we have given them a place, we hope they will not be offended at us for differing with them in some of the sentiments expressed.

In speaking of the "embarrassed and distressed condition of things, it appears to us that they have, in the blindness of prejudice overlooked the real causes which have produced this state of things, and endeavored to find the cause alone where they wish to at fix blame. If they would clear their eyes from the mists of prejudice, they would see the fruitful source of all the evils which they affect to deplore, in the bad faith of the Banks, from which the administration they oppose, is endeavoring to disentangle the government. But we have never known any of their party backward, when an opportunity offered, to accept office from the "bankrupt" government as they call it, and avail themselves of as much of the substituted credit of which they speak, as possible.—Wonder if they were in favor of the administration two years ago, when the country, as they say "was in the highest state of National and individual prosperity" or have they ever been in favor of any administration except the federal co-partnership one of Adams and Clay?

In the conclusion of the preamble they speak of the "influence of the money and political power,"—the sword and the purse? What an inconsistency, for men to talk of the danger of the purse and the sword, at the same time they act in union with a party which is in favor of fixing upon the government an immense, irresponsible money power, and opposed to a Constitutional Treasury, and a divorce of Bank and State—truly, this is "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel."

In the first resolution, speaking of the object of the whigs of Mobile county, to carry out "the old whig principles of the government," we think they have made a slight mistake. It is the new and not the old whig principles they wish to carry out.

Had we either time or room, we would perhaps make some further remarks on these proceedings. It is a matter of no consequence, however, for we have long since learned, that we might as well sing psalms to a dead horse, as offer arguments to men who commence with the old song about the "removal of the deposits," "executive usurpation," &c.

From the 4th resolution it will be seen, that they deem either Clay or Van Buren a "desperate alternative." Since a large portion of the opposition have declared in favor of Harrison and Webster, they will have one more chance to express a preference.

he was "cut off" from a participation in the meeting. Now the 4th resolution of the said meeting, at which the said Judge was present, acknowledges the State Rights men as a part of the Democratic family, yet the Judge says that he, together with the rest of the State Rights party, by the addition would be excluded from a participation in the meeting. Here you will discover, that unless the Judge together with the whole of the State Rights party are anti-democratic, they were not excluded. If the Judge was a believer in State Rights doctrine, and yet a Democrat, he was not excluded. If not a Democrat, (which I am without further evidence unwilling to believe) he was truly and correctly excluded? But I am persuaded he will not carry on mass his State Rights brethren. To believe in State Rights doctrine does not destroy claims to democracy, for it is clearly and certainly true, that the great majority of the State Rights party are Democrats to the core, and the great objection to them by the Union party is, that they carry their principles too far. Yet it is the Judge is a federalist in principle, he was no doubt intended to be "cut off." We hope however, Mr. Editor, that such a conclusion will be disproved, and that Judge Pennington, (though mistaken in his views of the meeting) will prove himself a Democrat, and entitled to all benefits, privileges, and credit attached to the same. If however he should be a federalist in principle, he should acknowledge the fact, and not claim in one sweeping clause the whole State Rights party as his full brethren.

A DEMOCRAT.

A public meeting being held, Saturday 1st Dec. in the court house at the town of Jefferson, Cherokee co. Ala. by the Republicans and whigs of the county, numerous attended, Isaac Hughes, Esq. was called to the chair, and Maj. Richard E. Sawrie appointed Secretary.

On motion of E. C. McCracken, Esq. it was resolved, that Thomas B. Cooper, Esq. explain the object of the meeting, which duty he performed in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to the audience.

On motion, the Chairman appointed a committee of seven to wit: E. A. McCracken, John Spann, Livingston Skinner, Esq. Majors G. J. Williamson, Wm. E. McDaniel, T. B. Cooper and Chism Daniel (the last person named could not act) to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

The committee having retired for a few moments, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted.

The time has come for action, something must be done, and that speedily, to arrest the onward march of this (the happiest model of government the world has ever known,) from falling into the hands of despots. In contemplating upon the present deranged, embarrassed, and distressed condition of things, we are involuntarily led to contrast the past with the present State of our monetary affairs and general condition of the country, and endeavor into the causes which have brought on the catastrophe, research forces upon us the conclusion that the present State of affairs is not the result of chance, but brought about by some deep laid scheme, designed by systematic operations to result in an important change in the internal relations of our government. What that change will effect, time itself must develop. But if the lessons of history are not lost to us, and the fate of fallen Republics are calculated to direct us in the management of our own institutions, it does not require the finger of prophecy to point out the result of the awful tendency of this nation, unless by timely interference Executive ambition is arrested. In a time of profound peace, when harmony and good feeling pervade almost the whole world, without any visible cause to justify it, we find ourselves suddenly thrown from the high estate of National and individual prosperity unknown in any age, into a state of desponding embarrassment and almost total ruin. Our nation but two years ago out of debt, with a surplus of forty millions of dollars, now a bankrupt, not able to meet its engagements, having to substitute its credit in order to pay its just creditors. And what has this state of things emanated from, but an unwise interference on the part of our National Executive with the currency of the country, regardless of consequences, influenced by a passion a stranger to restraint, did the Executive cause to be taken from the legal depository of the country, the public moneys and cause them to be divided out to others over whom the government had no control, and which have proved not only irremediable to the Gov't but to the people, and not content with the failure of one experiment which has almost ruined the whole commercial regulations of the country, we still see manifest a design on the part of our rulers to sweep at one blow, every prop which now supports our crippled commerce, and to listen upon the country a ligament binding together the controlling influence of the money with the political power of the nation, in the shape of the Sub-Treasury scheme, thereby placing in the hands of one man the sword and the purse, and thereby destroying the great leading distinction between a Republican and despotic form of government.

To arrest the grasp of Executive power, by reestablishing and carrying out the old whig principles of the government and to bring about a concert of action, essential to the success of any effort, which may be made to save a sinking government, the whigs of the county of Mobile have called a convention to be composed of delegates of the whig party at Tuscaloosa on the 17th Dec. instant.

Resolved, That we view the efforts of those in power to secure the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill as evidencing a disregard for the public will, and wantonly sporting with the dearest interest of the country, that "with the lights before us" we view the bill as being one of the old and federal features, destructive of the rights of the States, destructive of the interest of the South, destructive of the commerce of the country, and its very tendency destructive to liberty.

Resolved, That we approve of the motives which prompted the call for a whig convention, and that we respond to the call by sending two delegates to represent the county; and that Thos. B. Cooper, Esq. and Maj. Jas. V. Hogg, are the persons selected as delegates.

Resolved, That in the approaching contest for the presidency, we as whigs and Republicans of the old school of '98 do not feel authorized to express a preference, whilst there is a hope or prospect of getting a candidate who has ever had our interest more at heart, neither Mr. Clay or Mr. Van Buren as being identified with us in feeling, we deem either a desperate alternative and shall refrain from an expression of choice between them.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Jacksonville Republican, Southern Advocate, and Ala. Journal.

ISAAC HUGHES, Ch'm.

R. E. SAWRIE, Sec'y.

N. B. Majr. Hogg not finding it convenient to act, Doct. Thomas Edwards was selected by the committee in his stead.

Tuscaloosa, Ala. Dec. 3d, 1838.

Mr. GRANT—Knowing that your readers feel anxious to learn the result of the first day's labors of the Legislature of this State, I hasten to furnish you with a short account of the elections for officers of both houses.

James M. Calhoun was elected President of the Senate. The vote was for Calhoun 16, for Reins 7, for McVay, 4.

John M. Withers was elected Secretary of the Senate over Conner, the old incumbent.

Thomas Childress was elected Assistant Sec'y of the Senate over Mr. Miller.

Mr. Thomas was elected door keeper of the Senate.

James W. McClung was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives over Mr. Shields of Marengo. The vote was, for Mr. McClung 48—for Shields 42.

Wm. Garrett was elected Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives over P. H. May. The vote was, for Garrett 74—for May 17. This signal triumph of Mr. Garrett over a man of the standing of Mr. May is peculiarly gratifying to his friends, as most of the voters were old members and witnessed his discharge of the duties of Assistant Clerk last session.

Joseph Pichan was elected Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives over Mr. Henry M. Longstreet and Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. Tatam was re-elected Door Keeper without opposition.

James Rather was elected Messenger to the House of Representatives.

After the passage of the usual resolutions both houses then adjourned until ten o'clock Tuesday, when we will hear the Governor's Message read.

The session will in all probability be long and stormy. The banks—ratio of representation—laying off Senatorial districts and internal improvements will each form an interesting and tedious branch of Legislation.

Both houses contain a good deal of talents, and the various discussions which will grow out of each enumerated head of Legislation will be instructing as it will be interesting.

The strength of parties I do not know, but have no doubt that the administration has a decided majority in both houses.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The steamer Tiber which arrived this morning from Louisville, reports that she passed the wreck of the Steamboat Gen. Brown at St. Helena, where the latter had collapsed a flue. The Capt. pilot, & 60 of the Gen. Brown, lost their lives by the calamity. We have not learned any further details, nor the time which the accident occurred.

The Tiber also reports the Cumanche to be sunk below Salt River, and the Ozark aground at Cumberland Island.

N. O. Dec.

Supporting the Press.—Taking a newspaper three or four years, and when dunned for the money, getting in a pet, refusing to pay, and discontinuing the paper.

The number of civil suits disposed of at the present term of the Circuit Court for this county, we understand was about 600. The State docket, embracing about 250 cases were included in this number, three of which have been tried; the fact, against Mooney, has been continued. The County Court is now in session, the Circuit having adjourned over to next week, when the unfinished civil business and the Chancery docket will be taken up for consideration.—Montgomery Advertiser.

MARRIED, in Jan. City Co. Va. by the Rev. Jas. D. Cautings, on the 8th ult. Mr. Pinkethman A. Taylor, late of White Plains, in this county, to Miss Susan B. Marston.

NEW GOODS.

J. FORNEY has just received direct from J. New York and Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS:

Consisting in part of the following articles: Extra-Superior Blue, Black & Invisible Green Cloths, Casimers, Sallinets and Kentucky Jeans, Machine & Silk-bound Blankets, various sizes, French & English Merinos & Circassians, Prints, Cambrics and Laces, Marine and Muslin de Lanc Shazels, Silks, Bonnets, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c. Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Boots, Shoes and Pumps, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, &c. BOOKS and STATIONARY, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Glass and Queens-ware, Drugs, Medicines, Dyes, Paints, &c.

GROCERIES.

ALSO—In addition to the usual Stock of Goods, BOLTING CLOTHS.

From No. 5 to 10, of superior quality.—Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to. Dec. 13, 1838.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE members of Hiram Lodge, No. 578—on the 27th inst. for the purpose of transacting business of importance.

J. D. MAGILL, Sec'y.

Decr. 18th, A. L. 5338, A. D. 1838.

Medical Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Tarapin and Chickasaw Counties, that he will be ready by the twenty-fifth of this instant to attend to all who may wish his assistance in the practice of his profession. The strictest attention will be paid to all patients who may be committed to his care, and every thing done to promote their speedy cure. He will also, at any time perform any surgical operation on the human system. His office is at Steed's, on Robinson's Turnpike, 16 miles east of White Plains; where he may at all times be found, unless absent on professional business. He has in his possession letters of recommendation, which will show his standing and skill in the practice of his profession.

Dec. 15th.—tf. DAVID ANDREWS.

NOTICE.

I WILL offer for sale at the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in February next, two Lots, levied on as the property of Wright H. Thatcher, known in the plan of said town as Lots No. 85 & 92, to satisfy an execution in my hands in favor of Horati Griffin. All at the same time and place, the N. W. 1-4 of Section 18, township 16, Range 10 of the N. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Section 18 of T. 16, R. 10. Due attendance by me. Dec. 14, 1838. WM. OREAR, Sh'ff.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, Hoisting Screws, &c.—Quality to be seen at the fine mills of Messrs. Whiteside, Loyd, and Clark in this county—any size furnished at short notice by Dec. 6, 1838. HOKE & ABERNATHY.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Randolph County.
TOLLED by Jefferson Howell, before J. W. Stallings an acting Justice of the Peace, a bright bay mare, four feet six inches high, with a blaze face, some saddle spots on her back, about seven years old—Appraised by George M. Williams and Martin Burton to forty dollars, December the 4th, 1838.
JEFFERSON FALKNER, Co. Cl'k.
Dec. 15th, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Randolph County.
TOLLED by Thomas Duffee, before James W. Furlow, an acting Justice of the Peace, a large Black Horse, about nine years old, a small star in his forehead, both feet white & his left hind foot. Appraised by William Jones & Moore Bazemore to forty-five dollars, December the 1st, 1838.
JEFFERSON FALKNER, Co. Cl'k.
Dec. 13, 1838.—3t.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned, will proceed to sell on Monday the 7th day of January next, at the late residence of John Keeling, deceased, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting in part of one horse, about four hundred bushels of corn, household and kitchen furniture, with other articles too tedious to mention.
Terms made known on the day of sale.
A. W. KEELING, Adm'r.
Dec. 13, 1838.—4t.

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery Shoes, Hats, &c. &c. carefully selected and now for sale at the Store of
Dec. 6, 1838. HOKE & ABERNATHY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS, besides a general assortment of *Drugs and Medicines* kept for sale by
Dec. 6, 1838. HOKE & ABERNATHY.

VALUABLE LAND TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, for the ensuing year his Plantation in Talladega County, Ala. one mile above Syllago, on the road leading from Wetumpka to Jacksonville, containing three hundred acres, in fine repair for cultivation. The land is fresh and fertile, the situation healthy, and well adapted to the culture of Cotton; also a good Cotton Gin and Packing Screw, with many other conveniences. Any person wishing to rent will call on my brother Joshua Oden, (who is also my agent in this case,) residing in the immediate vicinity of the above described premises.
ALEXANDER ODEN.
November 22nd, 1838.—5t.

Abraham Cox vs. William Arnold, James Crow & Alfred Moore; IN CHANCERY.

THIS DAY came the Complainant by his Solicitor, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Arnold, one of the Defendants, in this cause is not a resident citizen of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered, by the Court now here, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, for six successive weeks, notifying the said William Arnold, to be and appear on the first day of the next Term of this Court, to be holden for said County on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and then and there plead, demur or answer to said Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing as to the said Defendant Arnold, ex. parte, and that Defendants Crow and Moore have thirty days to answer this Bill.

And also, leave is given the Complainant to take the deposition of James Crow one of the Defendants in this cause.

A true copy from the Minutes:
Test: JAMES CROW, Clerk.
December 6, 1838.—6t.—\$10 50.

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

ORPHANS' COURT. SPECIAL TERM,

21st November, 1838.

THIS DAY came into Court James M. Bradford and Wm. H. Shotwell, the Administrators of the Estate of Lem'l. J. Bradford, deceased, and filed their petitions, praying an order for the sale of the Real Estate of said dec'd., and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the personal estate of said dec'd., is not sufficient for the payment of the debts of said estate:

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that all the real estate of which said intestate died seized and possessed, being and lying in said County, be advertised to be sold on the first Monday in January, 1839.

To-wit: The West half of the S. W. qr. of Section 33, in Township 14, Range 2 E. containing 80 63-100th acres. The North E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Section 2, Township 15, Range 2 E. containing 40 64-100th acres. The S. E. qr. of Section 34, Township 14, Range 2 E. containing by estimation 160 acres more or less. The N. E. qr. of Section 31, and the West half of the N. W. qr. of Section 32, both in T. 14, R. 2 E. containing 240 acres more or less.—All of which is in the Huntsville Land District.

A true copy:
Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk.
Dec. 6, 1838.—4t.—\$7 50.

James Crow vs. William Arnold; IN CHANCERY.

ON motion of the complainant, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Arnold is a non-resident of this State: It is ordered and decreed, That unless said Arnold appear on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Complainant's Bill, that the same will be taken for confessed, and that the order be published for six weeks successively in the Jacksonville Republican—and this cause is continued.

Test: JAMES CROW, Clerk.
December 6, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

To Planters and Merchants. S. & J. LEEPER

HAVING Leased for a term of years, the houses and Lot in Wetumpka, known as McClung's corner; propose to store Cotton, Receive and forward goods, and do a general Agency and Commission Business. They will also keep a stock of groceries on hand.
August 30th, 1838.—mfm.

PRESENTMENTS OF THE GRAND JURY FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

To the Honorable, the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama:

Your Memorialists would humbly represent unto the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, to be convened in General Assembly at Tuscaloosa, on the first Monday in December next, that they are the advocates of the Penitentiary System, and are desirous of awakening public attention to the subject.

Your Memorialists believe it to be a clear and undeniable truth, tested by the history and experience of all civilized communities, that no mode of punishment, however rigorous, or however mild, has yet been devised, calculated in its operation totally to prevent the commission of crime. To establish a scale of punishment adapted to the nature of every offence, is a work of immense difficulty. What degree of severity is necessary to restrain vice, or what mildness is most consistent with the public security the accumulated wisdom of centuries has not been sufficient to determine.

Your Memorialists have made a slight examination into the history of other countries, and have been unable to observe among them any mode of punishment so effective as that of the Penitentiary System. In most of the old world, punishments for the prevention of crime have been barbarous and cruel. Among the ancient dynasties, great rigor was exercised, and still we find almost every page on which their transactions are written, stained with the blood of offenders. And when we descend to an age more modern, the same sad spectacle meets our view. In Russia, the most powerful nation on the globe, the punishment for crimes of a grave and serious character is the use of the knout, and of all torture it is the most severe and sanguinary and still there is no place in the civilized world where crime exists to a greater extent. In England, that enlightened government, from whose bosom our forefathers emigrated, and from whence we have derived our system of Jurisprudence, the criminal code is extremely rigorous, but even there the fear of death, or the terror attending a transportation to Botany Bay, are not sufficient to lessen or prevent the commission of offences of the deepest dye.

Your Memorialists entertain the opinion that in attempting to lessen crime in a government like ours, that great regard should be had to the public will. In monarchies, the strong arm of power may serve to inflict punishments of such bloody severity, as to trample down those feelings of compassion which are common to all mankind; but not so with us. With them the edict of the despot is the sovereign law, the king can do no wrong, and must be obeyed; here the will of the people is the great lever by which the whole machinery of the government is regulated. Public opinion, in this country, your Memorialists believe, to be adverse to rigorous enactments demanding human executions, and hence arise the greatest impediment to the execution of the criminal law.

Your Memorialists consider, that both our National and State institutions are founded on the broadest basis of civil and political rights; and that the time has arrived when we should surrender every thing appertaining to despotism, and agree to cherish that noble and generous feeling, which would lead our Legislators to the adoption of a measure founded on the fixed principles of humanity and so successfully carried into operation in many of the sister states of the Union.

Your Memorialists deem it unnecessary to enter into an extended argument, to show the advantages of the Penitentiary System over any other which can be devised for the prevention of crime. They are willing to leave the solution of the question to the experience of the representatives of the State. If they have any doubt, let them refer to the criminal calendar in Alabama, and compare it with some others, in States where Penitentiaries have been established, and if not then satisfied of the absolute necessity of a change in our criminal code, let them ask themselves, out of the large number of culpable offences which are annually committed within our State, how few are the convictions that have been made.

It is known to your Memorialists, that there is a large fund now in possession of this State, which was received under the late distribution act of Congress; we would therefore respectfully suggest to your honorable Body the propriety of appropriating a portion of said fund to the building of a Penitentiary.

In conclusion, your Memorialists ask, that the subject to which they have adverted, may receive the earliest attention of the General Assembly, and that such steps may be taken with the matter as best comport with the public welfare.

"The whole creation groaneth.—PAUL.
The human race makes its way through the centuries, step by its destiny. The evils we now see and feel will one day be removed. But new evils we know not of will doubtless spring up, new mountains arise whose highest peaks are not yet seen in the distant horizon. The lesson of the reformer will ever be repeated, and his trials, labors, sufferings, martyrdom, ever renewed. Well, be it so."

The brave spirit will not shrink from the prospect. Life is a struggle. Who would that it should not be! It is from this struggle, that humanity derives her strength, obtains possession of her power; in it she finds her life; in it she lives; by it she fulfils her destiny. Let us accept it as our heritage, and go forth with strong arms and stout hearts,—and yet not with over-sanguine expectations of wonders to be achieved,—to the work that lieth nearest us in time and space, and leave the result to him in whose hands we and all things are, and with whom it rests to grant or withhold success.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.—We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties—maintains good order—who manifests an interest in the welfare of general society, whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant from all natural rule and natural claim as the reluctant—the backward sympathy, the forced smiles, the checked conversation, the hesitating compliance, the well-off are too apt to manifest to those a little lower down, with whom in comparison of intellect and virtue, they frequently sink into insignificance.

TRUE GENEROSITY.—It has not been forgotten, by our readers, that we noticed a short time since, a calamitous fire that occurred at Cincinnati, destroying a frame house occupied by a widow, and in which one of her children perished in the flames. The house was the property of the widow and her sisters, and with it they had lost their all. The charitable citizens of Cincinnati immediately got up a subscription, raised money enough to buy a house, and had \$249.66, besides various articles of clothing &c.—the whole amounting to \$1 274 66—all of which was given to the widow and her sister. *Balt Chronicle.*

LANGUAGE WITHOUT OATHS.—The Indians cannot swear in their vernacular. This is a singular and interesting fact. Why does their language furnish no oaths? Are the Indians so prone to truth, so averse from falsehood that the invention of oaths was impossible? Probably this was the case until they became corrupt by our example. Their simple promise must have been to them as sacred and inviolable as the most solemn adjurations are to us. Never resorting to serious appeals to Heaven or the Great Spirit, for the confirmation of their statements, profane oaths did not follow of course. *West Ch Adv.*

There are 56 churches in Baltimore, of which 15 belong to the Methodist, 7 to the Roman Catholic, 5 each to the Episcopalians and Presbyterians and 4 to the Baptists. Some of the edifices were erected at a great cost. The First Baptist church cost \$50,000; Cathedral of the Roman Catholics \$200,000; St Paul's Episcopal, \$142,000; Unitarian \$100,000.

The following account of a most atrocious murder we find in the Little Rock Advocate of the 23d October.

Franklin County, Ark. Oct. 12, 1838.
GENTLEMEN: Day before yesterday (the 10th inst.) Col. John Lasater, was maliciously and most foully murdered by John W. Whitson. The circumstances were as follows:—

Whitson rode up to the store-house of Messrs. Lasater and Jenkins, made fast his horse, and stepped behind the store; Lasater being at his dwelling house, (about fifty yards off) and seeing a horse at the store, supposed that some one was there who wanted to go in, and started with the store key in his hand, when within fifteen or twenty steps of the store. Whitson stepped from behind the store, and presented a shot gun at him, and when Lasater saw the gun aimed, he exclaimed "Whitson don't shoot me," and on the instant Whitson fired the gun at Lasater, breaking his left arm in two places, and six or seven pistol or rifle balls entered Lasater's left side, just above his hip; which caused L's death about 12 hours after. This occurred about 1 o'clock, p. m. Whitson then mounted his horse and rode off without uttering a single word. Before this occurrence there had never been any difficulty between them. When meeting they had been in the habit of speaking to each other for the last year. I do think it one of the basest and cowardly assassinations I ever heard of. Whitson is now running at large.

Referring to the state of our business relations with Mexico, the New Orleans Bulletin says:

"We have had the humiliation of beholding for the last eight years, American citizens reduced to the necessity of claiming their birthrights as French or English subjects, in order to shield themselves from the fell persecution of the Mexican Government. At present there is not, perhaps, a dozen American merchants in the Republic of Mexico, and all of those, save two or three, are married with Mexican females, which circumstance has, in some measure, shielded them from the malevolence of the existing party in power. Our late Consul at the city of Mexico, we believe, is the only American merchant left who is without the adventitious

shield of foreign protection, or that of matrimonial alliance; and we understand that his large fortune of \$300,000 has fallen a prey to the injustice and rapacity of the Mexican authorities. We may with propriety add, that the Americans have been driven out from the commerce of Mexico by the incessant vexations practised upon them by the Mexican authorities."

The reason of this is plain enough. Whenever it has been proposed to vindicate at once the honor of the nation and the rights of our people, in regard to Mexico or other powers, there has never been wanting a party so lost to American feelings as to raise an outcry against the manly and honorable course required, either from political motives or for fear of a temporary interruption to some branch of business affairs, when, in fact, the result would be to place all such connections on the safest basis.—*Pennsylvania.*

Model of the Battle of Waterloo.—Lieut. Siborn, the Assistant Military Secretary of Ireland, has arrived in London with his already celebrated model of the battle of Waterloo, which he is now occupied in fixing up in the great room of the Egyptian Hall. In a few days hence, when this arrangement shall have been completed, the public will be gratified with a view of this extraordinary work. The model has been many years in preparation. The survey of the ground has been made under the direction of Government, every kind of authentic information has been collected—the number and position of the troops have been correctly obtained—and the whole field has been modelled in the most masterly and correct manner. The combatants on either side are shown, not by mere lines denoting troops in their various positions, and actions, and clad in their different costumes. The model represents the field of Waterloo and the surrounding country extending about two miles and a quarter in either direction. It is reduced to a surface of about four hundred and twenty square feet, and contains upwards of 190,000 figures. As a topographical model, it has the highest pretensions, and is by far the most beautiful we have ever seen. It is constructed upon a scale of nine feet to the mile. Every house, every tree, and even the slightest undulation of the ground, together with the very crops, then covering its surface, have been carefully attended to; but the arrangement of the troops is truly wonderful. *Naval and Military Gazette.*

NOTICE.
WHEREAS on the 3rd day of November present instant, Letters of Administration were granted to me by the Hon. Judge of the Orphan's Court of Benton County, on the estate of Hezekiah Palmore, deceased.—Therefore, all persons having claims against said Estate will present them agreeably to law or they will be barred. Those indebted to said Estate will please call and make payment.
HORATIO GRIFFIN,
ADMINISTRATOR.
Nov. 8, 1838.—5t.

DR. A. PELLEAN,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Benton County. He may be found, for the present, at the residence of Col. Wm McGehee,
Benton County, Ala. April 5, 1838.—6m.

NOTICE,
HIRAM LITTLE, Justice of the Peace, hereby gives notice, that he keeps his Office in the Law Office of W. B. & H. L. Martin, where he will at all times be found prepared to discharge the duties required of him by law.
Jacksonville, Nov. 1, 1838.—8t.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscribers for Medical services rendered in 1837, are respectfully requested to make immediate payment, for it is needless longer to disguise it, money we owe, and money we must have. After the 15th inst. all the notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of Dr. Ellison, who will exclusively have the entire settling of the same, and will be reduced to the disagreeable necessity of placing them in the hands of an officer immediately thereafter.
Nov. 1st, 1838.—3t. **ELLISON & BUYS.**

LAW NOTICE.
W. B. & H. L. MARTIN,
HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of law. They attend regularly, all the courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and the supreme court of the State. Their office is in Jacksonville, Benton County where one or both will at all times be found. The engagement of one occurs at the attention of both.
March 22d, 1838.

J. FOSTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL attend to any business entrusted to his care in Benton or the adjacent counties. Office in Jacksonville, in the room formerly occupied by W. H. Estill, Esq.
Aug. 2, 1838.—5t.

Talladega & Jacksonville
STAGE LINE.

LEAVES Jacksonville every Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M. and arrives at Talladega the same days at 5 P. M. Leaves Talladega every Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrives the same days at 5 P. M. It meets the line of stages from Wetumpka to Talladega, and is connected with the eastern route. It is the subscribers determination to offer every accommodation and facility in his power, to all who may choose to travel this route. The Stage Office in Jacksonville is kept at Hollingsworth & Brown's Hotel, and in Talladega at Hill's tavern.
May 3, 1838.—6m. **SAMUEL ALLEN.**

SUPERIOR GUN POWDER, Tea and LOAF SUGAR at
HOKE & ABERNATHY'S.
ALMANACKS, for 1839—consisting of Comic Crockett, Peoples, Christian and Alabama at
Dec. 6, 1838.—4t. **HOKE & ABERNATHY'S.**

MILLER & HURD,

PROPRIETORS OF THE TALLADEGA

MARBLE QUARRIES,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have now their Saws in operation, and are prepared to receive and execute any orders for

Tomstones, Door & Window Sills &c.
Their charges will be moderate, and their terms cash only.

M. D. SIMPSON is our Authorized Agent in East Wetumpka, who can give any information required, and receive orders.

Specimens of the Marble may be seen in the graveyard at West Wetumpka, and in Messrs. Duncan & Northrop's new buildings.

VALUABLE PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

The establishment of the Montgomery Advertiser is offered for sale. In materials, order, and patronage, it is believed to be one of the most complete and extensive in the interior of the Southern country.

To those who really wish to purchase, a full and fair examination of every thing appertaining to its true value will be given. The terms will be one third cash, and the remainder in two annual instalments with approved security. Application by letter must be post paid to ensure attention.

To Planters and Merchants.

S. & J. LEEPER
HAYING Leased for a term of years, the houses and Lot in Wetumpka, known as McCullough's corner; propose to store Cotton, Receive and forward goods, and do a general Agency and Commission Business. They will also, keep a stock of Groceries on hand.
August 30th, 1838.—m6m.

KERR & SIMS,
Late Bradford, Kerr & Co.
WILL continue the **Commission Business** on both sides of the River. They will store Cotton—receive and forward Goods, and attend to any other business entrusted to them.
Wetumpka, Oct. 15, 1838.—3m.

Refer to
WHITE, WOODWARD, & Co. } Jacksonville.
MR. GEORGE MORGAN, }

JOHN COCHRAN
AND
WILLIAM H. ESTILL,
HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of the Law. They will, attend with promptness to all business entrusted to their management, in the Ninth Judicial circuit. Their office is in Jacksonville, on the North East side of the public square.
Jacksonville Ala. June 14th 1838.—4t

David Hubbard & others,
VS.
C. W. Peters' heirs and others.

IN CHANCERY.
THIS DAY, the parties by their Attorneys, and on complainant's motion, it appearing to the Court, that there are a great number of persons holding claims by Bond on the Complainants and Peters' heirs for titles to various Lots in the Town of Jacksonville, as in the Bill mentioned; and the purchase money for some of the said Lots has not been paid:
It is therefore ordered and decreed, that James Crow, the Master in Chancery be, and he is hereby required and empowered to hear testimony and ascertain who are the persons holding such claims and entitled to such Lots; and which of such Lots have not been paid for, and that he give twenty days notice by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, of the time and place of his setting to receive such proof; and that he make his report of the same to the next term of this Court. A true copy from the Minutes.
JAMES CROW, CLERK.
ALL persons being interested in the above decree, may attend at my office in the town of Jacksonville on the third day of December next to file their proofs as described in the above decree.
JAMES CROW, Clerk and Master.
Nov. 8th, 1838.—4t.

CANE CREEK
COTTON FACTORY.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that his Cotton Factory is now in complete operation on Cane Creek 5 miles below Alexandria, and that he has now on hands, and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a large quantity of Spun Cotton of all Sizes and as good quality as can be spun at any Factory.
He also continues the

Wool Carding Business
At the same place, at the usual rates, and returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore received.
Persons wishing to have wool carded would do well to bring it early in the season, before the weather gets too cold.
Oct. 11, 1838.—4t. **HENRY SHRADE.**

SCHOOL LAND
FOR SALE.
THE Commissioners of the School Section in Township 14, Range 6 East, Coosa Land District, will expose to public sale, the remaining 80 acres of said Land, on the first Monday in January next.
TERMS.—The purchase money to be paid in four equal annual instalments, bearing interest at 6 per cent from the date—the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
Dec. 6, 1838.—3t.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, are hereby earnestly solicited to come forward IMMEDIATELY and make payment, either by cash or note, otherwise he will be compelled to place their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
Nov. 15th, 1838.—3t. **E. CUNNINGHAM.**

NOTICE.
ALL Persons who have heretofore failed to pay their Tax for the present year are requested to come and pay immediately or else they will have to abide by the consequences, as longer indulgence cannot be given. I have authorized Major Alfred Moore to receive at Mr. Crow's office in my absence.
Nov. 29, 1838.—3t. **WM. OREAR, Shff.**

W. B. HINTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
MOBILE, ALA.

W. B. HINTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
MOBILE, ALA.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Cherokee County, Alabama, on the instant, two Negro Men, to-wit: **DICK**, aged about forty-five years, a black, stout built fellow, with a scar over his left eye.

ELIJAH, aged about twenty-four years, dark complexion.—They say that they belong to a man by the name of James Wren, living in Sumter County, Alabama.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

MOSES H. HUGHES, Sheriff
Of Cherokee County.
Jefferson, Oct. 29th, 1838.—4t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry Executions to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court House door in Jacksonville, on the tenth day of January next, the following Lots or parcels of Land, viz: The W. 1-2 of the S. E. 1-4 of S. 35, T. 13, R. 10, as the property of Joseph Leach. Also two Lots in Alexandria, known and designated as Nos. 32 and 33 as the property of Jas. M. Railroad, for the use of A. Moore. Also, the S. 1-2 of S. 8, T. 15, R. 9, and the N. 1-2 of S. 20, T. 15, R. 9—Levied on as the property of George Hight, for the use of A. Hart—this 27th November, 1838.

WM. OREAR, Sheriff.
November 29th, 1838.—4t.

SCOTT, BUSH & HENLEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MOBILE, ALA.

Refer to
GEN. T. A. WALKER, } Jacksonville
MAJ. M. M. HOUSTON, }
H. L. & E. L. GIVENS, } Alexandria,
LEWIS JONES, }
Oct. 11, 1838.—1tj.

NOTICE.

THE WARE-HOUSE & COMMISSION BUSINESS heretofore transacted under the firm of F. WILSON & CO. will for the future be done by F. Wilson individually, who is authorized to collect all debts due to the old concern, and all persons having demands against said firm will present them, to said Wilson for payment.
Oct. 10, 1838.—3t. **F. WILSON.**

To Printers And Publishers.

THE Subscribers have just completed their new Specimen Book of light faced Book and Job Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond, Pearl, Nos. 1 and 2;
Agate, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
Agate on Nonparel body;
Nonparel, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
Minionette, Nos. 1 and 2;
Minion, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
Minion on Brevier body;
Brevier on Minion body;
Brevier, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
Brevier on Brevier body;
Brevier on Long Primer body;
Burgois on Brevier body;
Burgois, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
Burgois on Long Primer body;
Long Primer, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
Long Primer on Small Pica body;
Small Pica, Nos. 1 and 2;
Pica on Small Pica body;
Pica, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
Pica on English body;
English, Nos. 1 and 2;
Great Primer, Paragon, Double English;
Double Paragon, Cannon;
Five Line Pica to Twenty;
Eight Line Pica, Gothic Condensed to 25;
Seven Line and Ten Line Pica Ornamental;
6, 7, 9, 12 and 15 lines Pica Shaded;
8, 10, 15 and 16 lines Antique Shaded.
Also, a large and beautiful collection of Flowers, from pearl to seven lines pica, which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornaments and devices; a variety of card borders; near two thousand metal ornaments; brass rule, leads of various thickness; astronomical and physical signs; metal and brass dashes, from 3 to 30 ems long; great primer and double pica scripts on inclined bodies; diamond and nonparel music of various kinds; antique light and heavy face two line letters; full face roman and italic nonparel, minion, brevier, long primer and other blacks; nonparel, minion and brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order, with every other article made use of in the printing business. All of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment.

CONNER & COOK,
Corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York.
Sept. 1, 1838.

Proprietors of newspapers printed within any part of the United States or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement the same, will be forwarded a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any type cast at our foundry, provided they take twice the amount of their bills in type.

MADISONVILLE HOTEL.

THE subscriber having located himself in the Town of Madisonville, East Tennessee, and having opened a **HOUSE OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT** in the large and commodious building lately occupied by John Newcomb, dec. He hopes to share a portion of public patronage, and promises to give every attention and exertion to render comfort and satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.
SAM'L A. MCKENZIE.
Sept. 20, 1838.—3m.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c. of the very best materials and workmanship, at the Street
Dec. 6, 1838. **HOKE & ABERNATHY.**

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. II. No. 49.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1838.

Whole No. 101

PRINTED, PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY
BY J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the
year. No subscription received for less than one year
unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued
until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option
of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the
year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an en-
gagement the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the
first insertion, & 50 cents for each continuance. Over
12 lines inserted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.
Advertisements handed in "without directions as to
the number of insertions, will be published until forbid-
den and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements
inserted for six or twelve months.

DISSOLUTION.
THE Firm of White, Woodward & Co. is dis-
solved by the death of Col. James White,
who was one of the partners. It consequently be-
comes necessary to close the business thereof as
speedily as possible. The undersigned, respectfully
solicit all who are indebted to said Firm to come
forward without delay and make settlement.
WOODWARD & WOODWARD,
Survivors of the Firm of
WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.
Dec. 20, 1838.

NEW FIRM.
THE undersigned have formed a partnership
under the firm and style of Woodward & Co.,
Brother for the purpose of continuing the Mer-
cantile Business at the old stand of White, Wood-
ward & Co. in Jacksonville. They have taken
all the Goods on hands and intend to have a New
Stock for the Spring Market.
Y. C. WOODWARD,
E. L. WOODWARD.
Dec. 20, 1838.

N. B. Those indebted to the estate of J. M.
Mitchell, dec. will see the necessity of making im-
mediate payment. **E. L. WOODWARD, Adm.**

LAND FOR SALE.
THE undersigned offers for sale the FARM
whereon he now lives, nine and a half miles
west of Jacksonville, on the road leading from
Jacksonville to Gunter's Landing. There is on
place between 35 & 40 acres of cleared land under
good fence; dwelling and out houses. Also,
A FIRST RATE GRIST SAW MILL.
There is water power sufficient for Iron works
and inexhaustible quantities of iron ore handy, said
to be of good quality by those who are practical
judges. The place is well watered both by Lime-
stone and free stone Springs, and the quality of
the soil cannot fail to please a purchaser. A cred-
it will be given on one half or two thirds of the
purchase money.
Nov. 15th, 1838. **BERRY BRITTAIN.**

Clock & Watch Repairer;
WOULD respectfully inform the public, that
he has located permanently in the Town of
Jacksonville and will be ready at all times to ex-
ecute in the best manner and without delay, any
work that may be left with him. His shop is on
the north side of the public square, in the store
rooms formerly occupied by Mitchell and Pryor.
Jacksonville, September 20, 1838.—12m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, DeKalb County.
TAKEN UP & posted by Fran-
cis Scudder, one mile below
Rawlingsville, one bay rane horse
with a black streak down his back
thirteen hands one inch high, supposed to be five
years old, no brands perceivable.—Appraised to
carry value, before James Cunningham, J. P.
31st Oct. 1838.
A. W. MAJORS, Clk. C. C.
Dec. 6, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, DeKalb County.
TAKEN UP & posted by John
Cannon, near Camden, one
Sorrel Colt, with a small star in
his forehead, the right hind foot
white, supposed to be about 18 months old.—Ap-
praised to seventy-five dollars, before N. Griffin,
J. P. 2d day of Nov. 1838.
A. W. MAJORS, Clk. C. C.
Dec. 6, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Randolph County.
TAKEN UP by Jefferson Howell,
before J. W. Stallings an ac-
tiring justice of the Peace, a bright
bay mare, four feet six inches high,
with a blaze face, some saddle spots on her back,
about seven years old.—Appraised by George M.
Williams and Martin Burton to forty dollars, De-
cember the 4th, 1838.
JEFFERSON FALKNER, Co. Clk.
Dec. 13th, 1838.—3t.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
LATE OF MOBILE, AND FORMERLY OF SELMA,
Has opened a Store in
EAST AND WEST WETUMPKA,
FOR the purpose of carrying on a General
Grocery & Commission Business.
At his Stores on either side of the River, may
be found almost all kinds of
Groceries and Provisions
Usually kept in this market, which will be sold
on as reasonable terms as at any other house.
His Store in East Wetumpka is south of the
Bridge, on Main street; and in West Wetumpka,
one door east of W. Kidd & Co. West Bridge
street.
He will also receive, at either Store, Consign-
ments of all kinds of WESTERN PRODUCE,
such as Bacon, Hams, Lard, Corn in sacks, But-
ter, Baggings, Rope and Twine, and hopes, from
his experience and attention to business, to merit
the patronage of the public. Nov. 22—m3m.
The Talladega Register and Jacksonville Re-
publican will please insert the above once a month
for three months, and send their bills to this office
for collection.—We. Sen.

Wanted to Hire.
SIX or eight small Negro Girls and Boys be-
tween the ages of six and ten years. Any
person having such to hire, will apply for further
information to the undersigned, living on Cane
creek five miles below Alexandria.
Dec. 6.—3t. **HENRY SHRADER.**

H. H. WYCHE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Talladega, Ala.
DESHA, BRADFORD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
ROLLING CLOTHS of superior quality &
regularly assorted, for sale at our store in Jack-
sonville—usual attention given to orders from a dis-
tance. Dec. 6, 1838. **HOKE & ABERNATHY.**

WIRE CLOTH for Rolling Screens, Wheat
Fans and Corn Mills—also wire for making
wind mill sieves, for sale by
Dec. 6, 1838. **HOKE & ABERNATHY.**

E. T. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILL attend to any business that may be com-
mitted to his care in the Courts of Law and
Equity, for the Counties of St. Clair, DeKalb,
Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. His
office is in Jacksonville, Benton county, next door
to the New-York Store. June 7, 1838.—tf.

NOTICE.
BY order of the Honorable Orphans' Court
of Benton County, the Subscriber will ex-
pose at Public Sale, on Monday the 24th day
of December next, at the late residence of El-
izabeth McClellis deceased, near Chambers'
old place, on Tarrapin Creek; all the personal
property of the said Elizabeth McClellis,
not disposed of by will: Consisting of **THREE**
NEGROES; CORN, FODDER, and other
articles too tedious to mention.
TERMS.—Twelve months credit. The
purchaser giving Bond with approved Secu-
rity.
THOMAS R. WILLIAMS,
Executor.
November 22nd, 1838.—4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
WHEREAS, Letters testamentary on the es-
tate of Elizabeth McClellis, deceased, were on
the 22nd inst. granted by the Hon. the Judge
of the Orphan's Court of Benton County, to the
undersigned—All persons having claims against said es-
tate, are required to exhibit the same within the time
limited by law, or they will be barred; and all per-
sons indebted to said estate are requested to come
forward and make payment.
THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, Executor.
November 22nd, 1838.—6t.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS, Letters of ADMINISTRATION
on the Estate of John Gay, dec'd, were on
26th day of October last, granted by the Hon. the
Judge of the County Court of Benton County, to
the undersigned, all persons indebted to said es-
tate are requested to come forward and make pay-
ment. Those having claims against said estate
will present them properly authenticated, within
the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever
barred.
JOHN T. POPE, Adm'r.
Nov. 22, 1838.—6t. **JANE GAY, Adm'r.**

J. N. Lightner & Wm. Miller,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the
public, that they continue the
COMMISSIONERY AND FOR-
WARDING BUSINESS,
AND
RECEIVING & STORING
COTTON
In WETUMPKA, in the Large and well known
WARE-HOUSE,

Known as **STRINGFELLOWS**, which, to-
gether with their own New Cotton Sacs, will
enable them to Store COTTON &c. in safe and
Dry Houses, and on the cheapest terms, their
ware houses being very near the Landing.
Their arrangements for receiving and forward-
ing Goods and Cotton, and Re-shipping, are such
as will insure promptness, and also make it the
interest of their friends to continue their patron-
age, which they respectfully solicit.
Liberal advances always made when
required.
P. S. Office at the Store of Lightner & McCor-
mack, on Main st. who are now receiving and
will keep on hand a general assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c
which will be sold low or advanced on Cotton
Stored in the ware house of Lightner & Miller.
Oct. 13, 1838.—11j.

State of Alabama: Benton County.
ORPHANS' COURT, }
November 14th, 1838. }
THIS day came Edward L. Woodward, Ad-
ministrator of the estate of James M. Mit-
chell, deceased, and filed a petition praying that an
order of sale be granted to sell the north-west
half of Lot No. 29 in the town of Jacksonville,
for the purpose of enabling him to pay the debts of
said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court,
that the Clerk of this Court issue citations to
the heirs of said estate, to be and appear in the
Town of Jacksonville on the 26th day
of December next, and shew cause, if any they
have, why said order should not be granted.
It further appearing to the satisfaction of the
Court, that Laura Adelaide Mitchell, heir of
James M. Mitchell, deceased, is a minor heir,
and resides out of the limits of this State, it is
therefore Ordered, that Edward Elam be ap-
pointed Guardian ad litem for said Laura Ad-
elaide, to answer and defend against said Peti-
tion. It is further ordered, that publication be
made in the Jacksonville Republican, a news-
paper published in the town of Jacksonville, for
four successive weeks, requiring all persons in-
terested to appear at the time aforesaid, and
shew cause, if any they have, why said order
should not be granted.
Copy Test. **M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK**
COUNTY COURT.
November 22nd, 1838.—4t.

Wanted to Hire.
SIX or eight small Negro Girls and Boys be-
tween the ages of six and ten years. Any
person having such to hire, will apply for further
information to the undersigned, living on Cane
creek five miles below Alexandria.
Dec. 6.—3t. **HENRY SHRADER.**

H. H. WYCHE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Talladega, Ala.
DESHA, BRADFORD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
ROLLING CLOTHS of superior quality &
regularly assorted, for sale at our store in Jack-
sonville—usual attention given to orders from a dis-
tance. Dec. 6, 1838. **HOKE & ABERNATHY.**

WIRE CLOTH for Rolling Screens, Wheat
Fans and Corn Mills—also wire for making
wind mill sieves, for sale by
Dec. 6, 1838. **HOKE & ABERNATHY.**

**ESCAPE OF THELLER & DODGE
FROM QUEBEC.**

The escape of the Canadian Patriots, Thel-
ler and Dodge, from the impregnable Fortress
of Quebec, and subsequently from the hot
pursuit which was kept up after them, has
excited the wonder of all who are acquainted
with the strength of the fortress in question.
Both of them are now in the city of N. Y.,
and the former has published in Mackenzie's
Gazette, the following account of the man-
ner in which the escape was effected.—*Hall's*
Amer.

We arrived in Quebec on Sunday the 10th
of June, and were received at the wharf by a
strong guard of the 1st regiment of Grenadi-
er Guards. Her Majesty's Household troops
and escorted by them to the citadel, amid the
groans and hisses and execrations of a Tory
mob, prepared for the occasion; spat upon,
reviled and tormented by them in every way
their ingenuity could invent; they followed
us all the way, until the gates of the fort
shut us out from them—from their abuse of
us and of our country. We were confined
in one of the bomb proof, casemated rooms,
that served as the prison for the military
prisoners. It was furnished as an ordinary
prison. Iron bedsteads, iron staples, on
which was placed boards for a table and the
ordinary benches—it was about twelve feet
broad and fifty feet deep—two windows in
the front strongly barred with iron—and in
the back part were small loopholes for mus-
ketry—both in front and in the rear were
placed board fences of twelve feet high, inside
of which was stationed a sentinel who could
watch all our motions. Another sentinel
was placed outside of the fence, two others
were placed in the rear, and one on the top
of the roof of the wall. These five were pro-
vided for our especial protection and kept on
duty all the time. We had some trouble at first
and some little hardship respecting provi-
sions, but owing to the industry and zeal of
the Town Major Fraser, and the representa-
tives of this good hearted old man, we were
very liberally supplied, viz:—we had no
complaints to make. We lived in daily ex-
pectations of hearing something respecting
our fate, but when two months had passed
and nothing had taken place, we began to
look around to see what could be done in the
way of making our escape. Many were the
plans proposed, but at last it was decided
that the most dangerous one of occupying by
the front window and climbing the fence in
the presence of one sentinel and in the view
of the other was the most probable way, and
one that would be attended with more likeli-
hood of success; besides the very boldness of
the measure would prevent suspicion ever
entering the mind of the guard. It was
then resolved, that we would try and pro-
cure some implements to cut one of the bars
of the window, and taking advantage of the
first dark and stormy night when the sentin-
els at our doors as well as those on the different
other parts which we must unavoidably pass,
were by the rain obliged to keep in their
boxes, we would venture out, get to the
walls and try our fortune in getting over them.

We walked out each day for half an hour,
three at a time, guarded by six soldiers
with fixed bayonets, and as we generally
stopped for some time on the saluting bat-
teries, we saw occasionally a friend, to one of
whom was slipped a paper explaining our
plan, and begging his co-operation, by sup-
plying us with tools; and in directing a
place where they might be laid. The next
day we received the tools required, wrapped
up in one of your Gazettes, with a line, say-
ing that if we would accomplish the plan
proposed, we need give ourselves no trouble
after we would get out, as a friend would
when we gave the signal, of being ready,
beat a certain spot pointed out, to guide us
to a place of safety.

This was taken from the place and secreted
on my person, whilst the sergeant's and
corporal's attention, who were standing be-
side us, was occupied by the other two who
were out with me.

We began the work with ardour and every
anticipation of success, although to look
at the matter now calmly, I wonder how we
possibly could have escaped detection, saw off
a bar of iron without the knowledge of the
guard, and he within a few feet of us. Yet
such is the fact. Col. Dodge, with one of
the men, kept at work at one window, while
I at the other, was exerting my talent in keep-
ing the sentinel in conversation. Occasion-
ally it would squeak rather hard, and I
could hear it plain enough, but the men
would walk about, would dance and sing, &c.
and thus drowned the sound we did not wish
to have heard. A file was procured, and
as we had in the room the boy who had ac-
tually fired on board the "Schomner Ann," his
noisy services were frequently in requisition.
At this rate we continued, with occasional
interruptions from some sulky fellow, who
would be put on guard, who would not en-
ter willingly into conversation, or some-
times some more smart than others, whom we
thought we could not so easily hoodwink. In-
deed it was rather a hard business for me
to find out the caprice of the mind of those

moving blocks, that we might lead him to
the conversation that would suit him best.
How to discern the difference between living
here and in London—London porter—Bare-
ly ale—beef, &c. were always the gen-
eral topics on which they all could con-
verse.

In the course of a fortnight the signal was
given to our friend that all was ready for
the best rainy night, which we waited for
with the greatest anxiety. In the meantime
I had heard of my being about to be sent to
England, and after some time by a letter
received from Mr. Secretary Buller, I was
informed that a merchant vessel called the
Royal Adelaide, had been chartered to take
me there, and that she would sail in a few
days. The captain of the vessel was brought
to see me by the new Town Major (for
Major Fraser had been displaced) and he in-
formed me that he had not got all his cargo,
nor would he be ready to sail for some time.
I found out where his vessel lay, and ear-
ly day when we went out, we used to look well
at the vessel and think when it would be ready
—then at the clouds, and wonder if the
fair weather was always to last. A watch-
man regularly kept every night, looking out
for the slightest appearance of rain; at last,
when we were almost worn out with watch-
ing, the good time seemed to have come. On
Monday night the 15th October, about seven
o'clock, it rained hard, and the night was
dark; we began to make our preparations.
Colonel Dodge and I had our cloaks rolled
up, and each taking a change of linen and
what other little necessities he wanted,
made ready for a start; three out of seven of
the men confided in us volunteering to go
with us and share our fate; the rest remain-
ing behind. Although the bar had been sawed thro'
and had been so far upwards of six weeks,
yet it took up a great deal of time to pry it
off and to work the lower part out of the
socket in which it was placed, so that we
were not ready until eleven o'clock. We
then gave the centry a draught of porter, in
which was put a small quantity of laudanum,
lest our going out might disturb his slum-
bers, and the rain having ceased, and he be-
gan to get stupefied with the effects of the
opium, bettered about, and bar then being off,
we had no alternative—go we must; and
calling the centry to me I told him that the
little drop of porter I had taken had made
me stupefied and cold, and that I should try
a little brandy; we had got a bottle for the
occasion, so we drank together—I got him
to stand near me leaning against the bars to
protect me, as I was undressed, from the
cold.

By this time I had got his back turned to
the other window, and kept him talking until
Col. Dodge and others went out and over-
the fence. I got one of the men who remain-
ed to take my place at the sentinel's side,
who did not perceive the change, while I fol-
lowed my comrade; the place which we pas-
sed through was rather tight for me, and I
had to crawl through without coat or vest.
My coat when climbing the fence, I carried
in my teeth. I got down on the other side
quite easy, owing to sheets which Mr.
Dodge had fastened to the bars, and which
aided us much in our descent. Noiseless-
ly crawled behind a small cook house about
thirteen paces from our room, and scarce had
we got there when we heard the relief guard
pass within a few feet of us. We all, how-
ever, crouched low, and they passed with-
out discerning us. We were obliged to re-
main until they had changed guard, and I
seen with pleasure my boon companion the
last file marching, although with difficulty
towards our hands and knees, one after
the other, when we were again near being
discovered by the noise made by one of our
number, which attracted the attention of the
sentinel on the wall above our room. On
hearing the noise he moved down towards us
—we all lay flat on the ground, and at-
tended him as he came within a few paces; he turned
round and marched back to his post. Again
we moved forward and passed the storehouses,
behind which is another sentinel, and had
passed the storehouses, behind which is an-
other sentinel, and had passed the opposite the
sentinel at the magazine, and were in the
grade ground, and we were alarmed by the noise
of a soldier across the square towards the
officer's quarters—he passed near us, but did
not perceive us; Mr. Dodge enquired of me
what I thought it meant, and I, more to en-
courage the cause than from myself I had
in what I said, answered that I supposed
some of them were sick, and that he was
probably going to the doctor's quarters,
where it seems, I did go. Forward we
moved again, but Parker, was stumbling I
mentioned before, (for what reason we knew
not) broke out of the line and marched in
another direction. The noise he made (and
it was not a little) attracted the attention of
the sentries placed on each side of us and by
whom we were immediately challenged, but
as we made no answer, and as they could not
see our forms very distinctly, we passed on
quickly, but without any noise until we gain-
ed the walls. We placed one of the men at
the corner as a sentinel to give us the alarm
if necessary, while we made the tour to as-

certain if our friend was at his post. We
searched—he was not there. We were also
alarmed at hearing some one conversing
with the man whom we had placed as a sen-
tinel, which, by the remarks we overheard
we conjectured it to be officers of the guard.
He appeared very anxious to discover who
the man was, and still kept advancing upon
him, which he as anxiously strove to elude
by keeping at a proper distance. We heard
the officer say, "Come, come, let there be no
more of this foolery. I know that you are
one of the officers, but you know it is my
duty to see who you are. You have passed
the sentinel without answering their chal-
lenge, and I resolved, since you will not give
me your name, to find out who you are." He
then sprang towards him but our man
leaped upon the wall at a part called the
King's Bastion—the officer followed—Cul-
ver then leaped back again and ran for a
little distance, then darted into one of the
embrasures of the guns, or a kind of half sal-
ly port.

The officer thinking he had passed straight
forward, followed on and made towards the
officer's barracks, as we thought, to alarm
the garrison. We had now nothing else to
do but jump from the wall, as the noise made
in hauling down the rope would unquestion-
ably direct them to us. It was a dread-
ful alternative, but we could do nothing
else.

Death or Liberty was our motto when we
started, and none of us would have submitted
to have been taken alive. I took the lead,
letting myself over the wall. I hung by my
hands for an instant—then let go—Gods
what a shock! I thought every bone in my
body was broken to pieces. Culver followed
me—then Hull. I called on Mr. Dodge to
throw the piece of rope he had cut off as we
still had fifteen feet to go down. He did so,
and followed himself. We lay for a little
sprawling about in the hard ditch, all more
or less injured. I had dislocated my right
ankle joint, and splintered the lower part of
one of the bones of my leg. Culver, I be-
lieve, dislocated his ankle, or otherwise bad-
ly injured his foot. Hull and Dodge hurt,
but not so bad as we were. One of the men
held on by the piece of rope, and I went
down the second descent followed by the
other two, while the fourth let himself drop
and was caught by Mr. Dodge, who by that
means, sprained his wrist. We then
clambered up the precipice to the glacis,
and descended by the turn stile into the
street.

As seeing so many persons with bundles
in their hands might look suspicious, if we
met any of the prowling hands of police, we
left the two men in the Governor's Garden
with the bundles, to remain there quiet until
we would go and find out some French per-
sons who would direct us to where one of our
friends resided, and on no account to stir
from where we placed them until one of us
returned, or sent some one to bring them to
us. We passed on through the streets with-
out meeting any one through the streets
without meeting any one whom we could
venture to ask. One discovered who we
were partly by guess, and when I perceived
that he did, I made a virtue of necessity,
and informed him who I was. He told me
he was a magistrate, but as I had been so
frank with him, and thinking (I supposed
from his looks) that he might not escape
scot-free in a contest with us, he told us to
go our ways, and pledged his word of honor
that he would not give us up.

A young gentleman who accompanied him
advised us to go. We left him—passed
the sentinel at Sir John Colborne's door who
challenged us. We advanced boldly, and he
dismissing us from our eyes and cloaks to
some of his own officers, carried arms to
us as we passed.

Not saying anything on the promise
given us by the Canadian very gentleman,
we changed our course, and a few moments
walk brought us to one of the gates of the city
(I believe Hope Gate) We passed through
and got into the Lower Town, where, after a
little wandering about, we met with a poor
Canadian who, at that hour of the night,
was returning from his work. He carried a
basket with him. I accosted him, and
entreated with him into a shed, where he laid
his tools. Had no trouble to prevail on him
to take me to our friends. He said he would
willingly risk his life in the service of those
who risked so much for his poor country.

He took us to the house of a gentleman
in St. Rocks, who received us with kindness
and went himself along with Mr. D. to
bring the boys, before they got to the gates
of the town, the alarm of our escape had been
given and all were shut, and no person could
get either out or in until daylight—soldiers
and police were stationed at the gates and
scouring the streets in all directions. Gen-
eral McDonnell and staff, as well as all the
other military officers, were rushing through
the streets, and lanes like madmen—spur-
ring their chargers, and as the poor man,
who had got inside, said, knocking the fire
from the stones of the streets with the heels

their horses, and swearing said he, just like soldiers.

The next morning the two poor fellows, who were shivering and cold, crept out of their hiding places and crawled into a tavern where they had not been long before they were concealed by our friends, and the most active search was made for us, and a reward by the officers of the guards and by Lord Durham, \$3,000, was offered for our apprehension, but they might have saved themselves the trouble, for those with whom we were, and many who knew our plan of concealment, although in the poorer and lower walks of life, could not be bought. We suffered of course much by the plans and manner in which we were hidden; for the first week, and so hot was the pursuit, that one night between eight o'clock in the evening and one in the morning, Mr. D.—for we were separated for the first two days—had to change his quarters five times, and when the pursuit was the keenest—police and soldiers taking up every one that was either short or tall—or who wore glasses, or blind—opening the coffers of the dead—examining all the old women they met with—we passed through the streets disguised in as simple a manner as possible and eluded their search. On the Monday morning we escaped, we went to the house of a respectable family where we were treated as if belonging to them; nor did we leave them until we were ready to take the road.

LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA.

Tuesday, Dec. 4th, 1838.

SENATE.

The President announced the following Standing Committees:

On Enrolled Bills.—McClellan, Raines, Wilson, Smith, Hudson and Flemming.

On the Judiciary.—Cottrell, Lea, Watrous, Baylor, Riddle, Raines, Mays and Rice.

On Privileges and Elections.—Rice, Terry, Frazier, Lloyd, Devereaux, Dent and Ross.

On Inland Navigation and Internal Improvement.—Lea, Hudson, King, Farrar, Ross, Mays, Watrous, McVay and Frazier.

On Roads, Bridges and Ferries.—Smith, Hudson, Simmons, Farrar, Ward, Wilson and Lea.

On County Boundaries.—Hudson, McClellan, Farrar, Rodgers, Raines, Hill and Ward.

On Accounts and Claims.—Terry, Ross, Wilson, Toulmin and Baylor.

On Education.—Raines, Lea, Riddle, Watrous, Rice and King.

On the State Capitol.—Dent, Frazier, Simmons, Welborn, Ward, Rodgers and Smith.

On the State Bank.—Mays, Terry, Dent, Rice, King, Toulmin, Lea, Cottrell and McVay.

On Military Affairs.—Wellborne, Dent, Cottrell, Farrar, Flemming, Frazier, Hudson, McClellan and Toulmin.

On Divorce and Alimony.—Watrous, King, Devereaux, Lloyd, Hill and Welborn.

On State Printing.—Hudson, Rodgers, McVay, Baylor and Lloyd.

The report of the Comptroller on the contingent fund was then communicated to the Senate, laid on the table, and 200 copies ordered to be printed.

The President then communicated the report of the President of the Branch of the Bank of the State at Montgomery, which was laid on the table.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, informing the Senate of its organization.

Mr. Cottrell presented a petition from certain officers of the 13th Brigade, and alternation in the military code, which was read and referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Ross presented accounts of several persons, which were severally referred to committee on accounts.

Mr. Frazier presented several petitions, praying for relief from the State, which were referred to the Committee on the State Bank.

Mr. Hudson presented the Memorial of Wm. Hester, formerly tax collector of Franklin county, which was received from the House of Representatives, informing the Senate that the House had appointed a committee, to act with such as might be appointed by the Senate, to wait on his Excellency and make known to him that the two Houses were organized, and ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

Mr. Smith introduced a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Alabama, Calawba, Coosa, Tallapoosa and Tombigbee rivers, which was read a first and second time, and referred to the committee on inland navigation.

The President communicated to the Senate, the Report of the President of the Branch of the Bank of the State at Mobile, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Lea presented a memorial from sundry persons, praying an alternation in the School law, passed at the last session, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Lea introduced a bill to repeal in part an act entitled an act to revive and amend the laws in relation to Schools, and School lands, which was read a first and second time and referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Terry presented the memorial of the Union Hotel Company, of Huntsville, praying an act of incorporation, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Lea presented the petition of the officers of the 14th Brigade of Alabama Militia, praying certain alternations in the Military code, which was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Ward presented the petition of certain individuals, praying the establishment of a Branch Bank at Irwinton, which was referred to the Committee on the State Bank.

On motion of Mr. Rice, Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Penitentiary and State Prison, and report by bill or otherwise.

The President communicated to the Senate copies of resolutions from the Legislatures of the States of Ohio and Rhode Island, in relation to the annexation of Texas; of Maine and Mississippi, in relation to an extension of the Franchising privileges of Arkansas in relation to the public Domain; of Kentucky, in relation to the refusal of the Governor of Maine to deliver up certain fugitives from Justice.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that the Senate had organized and were ready to proceed to business.

The Speaker then communicated to the House the Report of the Comptroller of the State. It was laid on the table and 100 copies ordered to be printed.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to act with such as may be appointed by the Senate, to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and inform him that the two Houses are organized and ready to receive any communication he may think proper to make.

Messrs. Finlay Moor of Mad., and Shortridge, were appointed said committee.

A resolution was then adopted, admitting editors of Newspapers in this State to take seats within the bar of the House; to report its proceedings.

Resolutions on the subject of Common Schools were then introduced by Mr. Porter of T., which were once read and laid on the table till Monday next, and 100 copies ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Williams of T., it was then resolved that a committee of two members from each judicial circuit, be appointed to appon the Representatives to the several counties, and to lay off the Senatorial districts, agreeable to the late census, in conformity to the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Alabama.

A bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was then introduced by Mr. Porter of T., which was read the first time, and ordered to a second reading to-morrow.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Secretary of State cause shelves to be constructed in the Library Room, and that the books and accounts therein be classed and put up to secure them from damage.

A bill to incorporate the town of Jacksonville in Benton county, read and ordered to a second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Kennedy then introduced a bill for the relief of debtors, citizens of the State of Alabama, and for other purposes. After the bill had been read the first time, Mr. Carmack moved that the further consideration of the same be postponed to the 20th day of January next.—The ayes and noes being called for on this motion by Mr. Abernethy, it was not sustained, and the bill was ordered to a second reading on Monday next.

The Senate informed the House, by message, that they had appointed Messrs. Henderson, McClellan and Toulmin, a committee on their part, to wait on his Excellency, and inform him of the organization of the two Houses.

A bill for the encouragement of agriculture and the domestic industry of the State was introduced by Mr. Porter of T., and being read the first time, was ordered to a second reading on to-morrow.

The following bills were then read a first time and ordered to a second on to-morrow:

A bill to repeal an act entitled an act to repeal an act exempting property in certain cases from sale or execution in the county of Henry.

A bill to establish certain muster days in the first division, second brigade, Alabama militia.

A bill to regulate the time of holding the County Court in the county of Butler.

A bill for the better protection of slaves in certain cases.

The message from his Excellency the Governor was then received and read to the House; and on motion, 5000 were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

The memorial of John H. Garrett of Cherokee, claiming the seat now held by Mr. Clifton of that county; was then read to the House and referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

On motion of Mr. McAlpin, of Mobile, it was Resolved, That in all elections hereafter to take place in this House, that every member shall vote as his name is called, unless he be absent, and that if he do not then vote he shall be denied the privilege.

MESSAGE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TO THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS, DECEMBER 4, 1838.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives:

I congratulate you on the favorable circumstances in the condition of our country, under which you re-assemble for the performance of your official duties. Though the anticipation of an abundant harvest have not every where been realized, yet, on the whole the labours of the husbandman are rewarded with a bountiful return; industry prospers in its various channels of business and enterprise; general health again prevails through our vast diversity of climate, nothing threatens, from abroad, the continuance of external peace, nor has any thing at home impaired the strength of those fraternal and domestic ties which constitute the only guaranty to the success and permanency of our happy Union, and which formed in the hour of peril, have hitherto been honorably sustained through every vicissitude of our national affairs. These blessings, which evince the care and beneficence of Providence, call for our devout and fervent gratitude.

We have not less reason to be grateful for other bounties bestowed by the same munificent hand, and more exclusively our own.

The present year closes the first half century of our federal institutions; and our system—differing from all others in the acknowledged, practical, and unlimited operation which it has for so long a period given to the sovereignty of the people—has now been fully tested by experience.

The constitution devised by our forefathers as the frame work and bank of that system, which has become a settled form of government, not only preserving and protecting the great principles upon which it was founded, but wonderfully promoting individual happiness and private interests. Though subject to changes and entire revocation, whenever deemed inadequate to all these purposes, yet such is the wisdom of its construction, and so stable has been the public sentiment, that it remains unaltered, except in matters of detail, comparatively unimportant. It has proved amply sufficient for the various emergencies incident to our condition as a nation. A formidable foreign war; agitating collisions between domestic and, in some respects, rival sovereignties, temptations to interfere in the intestine commotions of neighboring countries; the dangerous influences that arise in periods of excessive prosperity; and the Anti-Republican tendencies of associated wealth—these, with other states not less formidable, have all been encountered, and thus far successfully resisted.

It was reserved for the American Union to test the advantages of a Government entirely dependent on the continual exercise of the popular will, and our experience has shown that it is just in theory. Each successive change made in our local institutions, has contributed to extend the rights of suffrage, has increased the direct influence of the mass of the community, given greater freedom to individual exertion, and restricted more and more, the powers of government, yet the intelligence, prudence, and patriotism of the people have kept pace with this augmented responsibility. In no country has education been so widely diffused.—Domestic peace has no where so largely reigned.—The close bonds of social intercourse have in no instance prevailed with such harmony over a space so vast. All forms of religion have united, for the first time in the history of nations, all have been totally untrammelled, and absolutely free. The deepest recesses of the wilderness have been penetrated; yet, instead of the rudeness in the social condition consequent upon such adventures elsewhere, numerous communities have sprung up, already untried in prosperity, general intelligence, internal tranquility, and the wisdom of their political institutions, Internal Improvement, the fruit of individual enterprise, fostered by the protection of the States has added new links to the confederation, and fresh rewards to provident industry.

Doubtful questions of domestic policy have been quietly settled by mutual forbearance and agriculture, commerce and manufactures, minister to each other. Taxation and public debt, the burden which bear so heavily upon all other countries, have pressed with comparative lightness upon us. Without one entangling alliance, our friendship is prized by every nation, and the rights of our citizens every where respected, because they are known to be guarded by a united, sensitive and watchful people.

To this practical operation of our institutions, so evident and successful, we owe that increased attachment to them which is among the most cheering exhibitions of popular sentiment, and will prove their best security in time to come, against foreign or domestic assault.

This review of the results of our institutions, for half a century, without exciting a spirit of vain exultation, should serve to impress upon us the great principles from which they have sprung; consistent and direct supervision by the people over every public measure; strict forbearance on the part of

the government from exercising any doubtful or disputed powers; and a cautious abstinence from all intercourse with concerns which properly belong, and are best left to State regulations and individual enterprise.

Full information of the state of our foreign affairs having been recently, on different occasions, submitted to Congress, I deem it necessary now to bring your notice only to such events as have subsequently occurred, or are of such importance as to require particular attention.

The most amicable dispositions continue to be exhibited by all the nations with whom the government and citizens of the United States have an habitual intercourse. At the date of my last annual message, Mexico, was the only nation which could not be included in so gratifying a reference to our foreign relations.

I am happy to be now able to inform you that an advance has been made towards the adjustment of our difficulties with that Republic, and the restoration of the customary good feelings between the two nations. This important change has been effected by conciliatory negotiations, that have resulted to the conclusion of a treaty between the two governments, which ratified, will refer to the arbitration of friendly power all the subjects of a controversy between us growing out of injuries to individuals. There is at present, also, reasons to believe that an equitable settlement of all disputed points will be attained, without further difficulty or unnecessary delay, and thus authorize the free resumption of diplomatic intercourse with our sister Republic.

With respect to the northern boundary of the U. States, no official correspondence between this Government and that of Great Britain has passed since that communicated to Congress towards the close of their last session.

The offer to negotiate a convention for the appointment of a joint commission of survey and exploration I am, however, assured will be met by Her Majesty's Government in a conciliatory and friendly spirit, and instructions to enable the British Minister here to conclude with an arrangement will be transmitted to him without needless delay. It is hoped and expected that those instructions will be of a liberal character, and that this negotiation, if successful, will prove to be an important step towards the satisfactory and final adjustment of the controversy.

I had hoped that the respect of the laws and regard for the peace and honor of their country, which has ever characterized the citizens of the United States, would have prevented any portion of them from using any means to promote insurrection in the territory of a power with which the United States are desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations. I regret deeply, however, to be obliged to inform you that this has not been the case. Information has been given to me, derived from the official and other sources, that many citizens of the U. S. have associated together to make hostile incursions from our territory into Canada, and to aid and abet insurrection there in violation of the obligations and laws of the U. S., and in open disregard of their own duties as citizens. This information has been in part confirmed by a hostile invasion actually made by citizens of the United States, in conjunction with Canadians and others, and accompanied by a forcible seizure of the property of our citizens, and an application thereof to the prosecution of military operations against the authorities and people of Canada.

The results of these criminal assaults upon the peace and order of a neighboring country have been, as was to be expected, fatally destructive to the misguided or deluded persons engaged in them, and highly injurious to those in whose behalf they are prosecuted to have been undertaken. The authorities in Canada, from intelligence received of such intended movements among our citizens, have felt themselves obliged to take precautionary measures against them; have actually embodied the militia, and assumed an attitude to repel the invasion to which they believed the colonies were exposed from the United States. A state of feeling on both sides of the frontier has thus been produced, which called for prompt and vigorous interference. If an insurrection existed in Canada the amicable dispositions of the United States towards Great Britain; as well as their duty to themselves, would lead them to maintain a strict neutrality, and to restrain their citizens from all violations of the laws which have been passed for its enforcement. But this government recognizes a still higher obligation to repress all attempt on the part of its citizens to disturb the peace of a country where order prevails, or has been re-established. Depredations by our citizens upon nations at peace with the United States; or combinations for committing them, have at all times been regarded by the American Government and people with the greatest abhorrence. Military incursions by our citizens into countries so situated, and the commission of acts of violence on the members thereof, in order to effect a change in its government, or under any pretext whatever, have from the commencement of our Government been held equally criminal on the part of those engaged in them, and as such deserving of punishment as would be the disturbance of the public peace by the perpetration of similar acts within our own territory.

By no country or persons have there been

principles, the strict observation of which is so indispensable to the preservation of social order in the world—been more earnestly cherished or sacredly respected than by those great and good men who first declared, and finally established, the independence of our own country. They promulgated and maintained in our history; they were subsequently embodied in legislative enactments of a high penal character, the faithful enforcement of which has hitherto been, and will, I trust, always continue to be, regarded as a duty inseparably associated with the maintenance of our national honor. That the people of the United States should feel an interest in the spread of political institutions as free as they regard their own to be, is natural, nor can a sincere solicitude for the success of all at any time, in good faith, struggling for their aquisition, be imputed to our citizens as a crime. With the entire freedom of opinion, and an undistinguished expression thereof, on their part, the Government has neither the right, nor, I trust, the disposition to interfere. But whether the interest of the honor of the United States require that they should be made a party to any such struggle, and, by inevitable consequence, to the war which is waged in its support, is a question which by our constitution, is wisely left to Congress alone to decide.

It is by the laws already made criminal in our citizens to embarrass or anticipate that decision by unauthorized military operations on their part.—Offences of this character, in addition to their criminality as violations of the laws of our country, have a direct tendency to draw upon our own citizens at large the multiplied evils of a foreign war, and to expose to injurious imputations the good faith and honor of the country. As such they deserve to be put down with promptitude and decision. I cannot be mistaken I am confident in counting on the cordial and ground concurrence of our fellow citizens in this sentiment. A copy of the proclamation which I have felt it my duty to issue, is herewith communicated. I cannot but hope that the good sense and patriotism, the regard for the honor and reputation of their country, the respect for the laws which they have themselves enacted for their own government, and the love of order for which the mass of our people have been so long and so justly distinguished, will deter the comparatively few who are engaged in them from a further prosecution of such desperate enterprises. In the mean time the existing laws have been, and will continue to be, faithfully executed, and every effort will be made to carry them out in their full extent. With reference to the Canada frontier, it is for Congress to decide.

It will appear from the correspondence herewith submitted, that the government of Russia declines a renewal of the fourth article of the convention of April, 1834, between the third article of which it is agreed that hereafter there shall not be formed by the citizens of the U. S. or under the authority of the said States, any establishment upon the northwest coast of America nor in any of the islands adjacent, to the north of 54 deg. 40 min. of north latitude; and that in the same manner there should be none formed by Russian subjects, or under the authority of Russia, south of the same parallel, and by the fourth article, "that, during a term of ten years, counting from the signature of the present convention, the ships of both powers or which belong to their citizens or subjects respectively, may reciprocal by frequent, without any hindrance whatever, the interior seas, gulfs, harbors, and creeks, upon the coasts mentioned in the preceding article, for the purpose of fishing and trading with the natives of the country." The provision assigned for declining to renew the provisions of this article, are briefly, that the only use made by our citizens of the privilege it secures to them, has been to supply the Indians with spirituous liquors, ammunition and fire-arms, that this traffic has been excluded from the Russian trade; and as the supplies furnished from the United States are injurious to the Russian establishment on the northwest coast, and calculated to produce complaints between the two Governments, His Imperial Majesty thinks it for the interest of both countries not to accede to the proposition made by the American Government for the renewal of the article last referred to.

The correspondence herewith communicated will show the grounds upon which we contend that the citizens of the United States have, independent of the provisions of the convention of 1824, a right to trade with the natives upon the coast in question, at unoccupied places, liable however, to the occupation to be at any time extinguished by the mutual privileges mentioned in the fourth article. This right is denied by the Russian Government, which asserts that, by the operation of the treaty of 1824, each party agreed to occupy the general right to land on the vacant coast on the respective sides of the degree of latitude referred to, and accepted, in lieu thereof, the mutual privileges mentioned in the fourth article. The capital and tonnage employed by our citizens in their trade with the northwest coast of America will, perhaps, not be so great as the official statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the last few years, he deemed too inconsiderable in amount to attract much at

day more than one instance of this honorable distinction. Isaac Hill the Governor of New Hampshire, was a journeyman printer; Samuel T. Armstrong, late Mayor of this city, was once a journeyman printer; Mr. Knapp the Secretary of State in Vermont, was a printer. And what is of more consequence, in the editorial profession, some of the most distinguished were regularly bred in the craft. Our neighbor Greene, the popular editor of the Morning Post, was once a ragged little roller boy. Mr. Homer of the Gazette was brought up on pica and brevier. We recollect, many years since, of seeing a tow-headed overgrown boy in an obscure printing office in Vermont. That boy is now Mr. Greeley, the talented editor of the New York Tribune. Of equally obscure origin was the editor of the New York Spirit of the Times, Mr. Wm. T. Porter.

The first we ever saw of Deacon Weld, the editor of the New York Sun, and a clever writer for various magazines, &c., was in a printing office at Lowell, when he was no higher in grade than "printer's devil." The truth is, if a boy has genius, the art of printing will draw it out and set it to work. Printers with the same amount of natural talent, always make the most popular editors because they imbibe the tact of the profession.—Schooled among "types and shadows" they have every opportunity of studying public taste, and of diversifying their minds so as to meet the various wants of their various readers. The discipline of their minds may not be so severe and rigid as that required for eminence in the legal profession; but this is a peculiarity which the great mass of readers care nothing about, and it is unfavorable to a free interchange of mind. Tact gives us editorial tact. In our profession it is every thing.—*Boston Times.*

ABOLITIONISM IN NEW YORK.

The revelations of M. M. Noah are shedding much light upon this subject. In a late paper, he published the following confidential circular, which was sent to the Whig Abolitionists immediately before the late election in New York by Arthur Tappan, and which, with similar movements on their part throughout the State, ensured the support of the Whig Abolitionists constituting the mass of that party voting for the Whig ticket:

DEAR SIR: Enclosed you have a list of the publications by this Society, to which you will please direct any of our whig friends who may desire a knowledge of the truth. I am gratified that our Abolition friends are to be found on the Whig side rather than the Loco Focus; for the cause of the country and of humanity ought to go together. IF WE CAN RIVET OURSELVES FIRMLY ON ONE OF THESE PARTIES, WE CAN GAIN OUR OBJECT. Be careful.

I am yours, etc. per Arthur Tappan.
Nov. 1st, 1838.

B. LEROY.

To P. W. WESLEY, JR.

It may be asked, why, then, the public declarations of a part of the societies against Seward's letter; and against voting for any candidates who did not respond favorably to their interrogations? The solution of the apparent inconsistency is easy. That was but a part of the system of the trickery by which the Federal party conducted the late contest. The public declaration was to prevent that portion of the Abolitionists who had a Democratic bias, from voting for Marcy, which, though a small proportion, is yet sufficient, in so large a State, to make it an object to dupe them. They thought they could count upon the zeal of their Whig brethren to vote the Federal ticket notwithstanding; but, to make assurance doubly sure," sent them, just before the election, circulars like the above, and the others we have hitherto published—and the scheme has been completely successful. It may be also asked, by those who do not very closely watch the signs of the times, why is M. M. Noah at once jealous of Abolition influence? The answer is very simple: The Federalists of New York were united upon the State election. They are divided on the Presidential question. M. M. Noah is, we believe, sincerely friendly to Mr. Clay. The Abolitionists have lately taken a decided leaning towards Harrison. In Pennsylvania, the worst portion of them have already nominated him. Hence the article in the Kentucky Reporter, which we republished a day or two since. Hence, also, M. M. Noah's revelations.

The little fellow had just time to turn upon Bass, who was advancing upon him from behind with his rifle at dead aim. But he did turn without flinching, and poured the whole contents of the second barrel into the bosom of Bass, who fell dead at his feet. The boy was shot in the right breast, reeled and fell, just in time to avoid the pistol fire of Davis, who took a pistol shot at his back. The boy and Bass were both badly powder-burnt. Davis was arrested by the bystanders but a justice of the peace came up and told them he did not think it right to keep a man "tied in that manner," and he thought it best to "turn him loose."

It was accordingly so done, and he absconded. Of the remaining four engaged in this terrible affray the little boy alone survived.

TYPE STICKERS.—We casually mentioned a day or two ago that the newly elected Major of Baltimore was a short time since a journeyman printer. The instances are not rare in which those bred to the profession of printing have become distinguished and honored. To say nothing of Franklin, the beacon-light of the craft, we have in our

NEW GOODS.

J. FORNEY has just received direct from New York and Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS:

Consisting in part of the following articles: Extra Superior Blue, Black & Invisible Green Cloths, Casimeres, Sattinets and Kentucky Jeans, Mackinac & Silk-bound Blankets, various sizes, French & English Merinos & Circassians, Prints, Cambrics and Laces, Marino and Mosley de Lane Shavels, Silks, Bonnets, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c. Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Boots, Shoes and Pumps, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, &c. BOOKS AND STATIONERY, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Glass and Queens-ware, Drugs, Medicines, Dyes, Paints, &c.

GROCERIES.

ALSO—In addition to the usual Stock of Goods, BOLTING CLOTHS.

From No. 5 to 10, of superior quality.—Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.
Dec. 13, 1838.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE members of Hiram Lodge, No. 1, are requested to meet at the Hall in Jacksonville on the 27th inst. for the purpose of transacting business of importance.
J. D. MAGILL, Sec'y.
Decr. 18th, A. L. 5838, A. D. 1838.

Medical Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Taraphin and Chocklocke Valleys, that he will be ready by the twenty-fifth of this instant to attend to all who may wish his assistance in the practice of his profession. The strictest attention will be paid to all patients who may be committed to his care, and every thing done to promote their speedy cure. He will also, at any time perform any surgical operations that may be requested. His office is at S. Steed's, on Robinson's Turnpike, 16 miles east of White Plains; where he may at all times be found, unless absent on professional business. He has in his possession letters of recommendation, which will show his standing and skill in the practice of his profession.
Dec. 13th.—tf. DAVID ANDREWS.

NOTICE.

I WILL offer for sale at the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in February next, two Lots, levied on as the property of Wright H. Thatcher, known in the plan of said town as Lots No. 85 & 92, to satisfy one execution in my hands in favor of Horatio Griffin. Also at the same time and place, the N. W. 1-4 of Section 18, township 16, Range 10, the N. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Section 18, T. 16, R. 10. Due attendance by me.
Dec. 14, 1838. WM. OREAR, Sn'r.

Abraham Cox vs. William Arnold, James Crow & Alfred Moore; IN CHANCERY.

THIS DAY came the Complainant by his Solicitor, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Arnold, one of the Defendants, in this cause is not a resident citizen of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered, by the Court now here, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, for six successive weeks, notifying the said William Arnold, to be and appear on the first day of the next Term of this Court, to be holden for said County on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and then and there plead, demur or answer to said Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing as to the said Defendant Arnold, ex parte, and that Defendants Crow and Moore have thirty days to answer this Bill. And also, leave is given the Complainant to take the deposition of James Crow one of the Defendants in this cause.

A true copy from the Minutes;
Test: JAMES CROW, CLERK.
December 6, 1838.—6t.—\$10 50.

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

ORPHANS' COURT, SPECIAL TERM.
21st November, 1838.

THIS DAY came into Court James M. Bradford and Wm. H. Shotwell, the Administrators of the Estate of Lem'l. J. Bradford, deceased, and filed their petitions, praying an order for the sale of the Real Estate of said dec'd., and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the personal estate of said dec'd., is not sufficient for the payment of the debts of the said estate:

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that all the real estate of which said intestate died seized and possessed, being and lying in said County, be advertised to be sold on the first Monday in January, 1839.

To-wit: The West half of the S. W. qr. of Section 35, in Township 14, Range 2 E. containing 60 63-100th acres. The North E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Section 2, Township 15, Range 2 E. containing 40 64-100th acres. The S. E. qr. of Section 34, Township 14, Range 2 E. containing by estimation 160 acres more or less. The N. E. qr. of Section 31, and the West half of the N. W. qr. of Section 32, both in T. 14, R. 2 E. containing 240 acres more or less.—All of which is in the Huntsville Land District.

A true copy:
Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLERK, C. C.
Dec. 6, 1838.—4t.—\$7 50.

To Planters and Merchants. S. & J. LEEPER.

HAVING Leased for a term of years, the houses and Lot in Wetumpka, known as McClung's corner; propose to Cotton, Receive and forward goods, and do a general Agency and Commission Business. They will also, keep a stock of Groceries on hand.
August 30th, 1838.—m6m.

LAW NOTICE.

W. B. & H. L. MARTIN,

HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of law. They attend regularly, all the courts in the counties of St. Clair, Dekalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and the supreme court of the State. Their office is in Jacksonville, Benton County where one or both will at all times be found. The engagement of one secures the attention of both.
March 22d, 1838.

JOHN COCHRAN

AND WILLIAM H. ESTILL,

HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of the Law. They will, attend with promptness to all business entrusted to their management, in the Ninth Judicial circuit. Their office is in Jacksonville, on the North East side of the public square.
Jacksonville Ala. June 14th 1838.—tf

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c. of the very best materials and workmanship, at the Store of Dec. 6, 1838. HOKE & ABERNATHY.

SUPERIOR GUN POWDER. Tea and LOAF SUGAR at HOKE & ABERNATHY'S.

SCHOOL LAND FOR SALE.

THE Commissioners of the School Section in Township 14, Range 6 East, Coosa Land District, will expose to public sale, the remaining 80 acres of said Land, on the first Monday in January next.

TERMS.—The purchase money to be paid in four equal annual instalments, bearing interest at 6 per cent from the date—the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
Dec. 6, 1838.—St.

NOTICE.

THE WAREHOUSE & COMMISSION BUSINESS heretofore transacted under the firm of F. WILSON & CO. will for the future be done by F. Wilson individually, who is authorised to collect all debts due to the old concern, and all persons having demands against said firm will present them, to said Wilson for payment.
Oct. 10, 1838.—St. F. WILSON.

CANE CREEK COTTON FACTORY.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that his Cotton Factory is now in complete operation on Cane Creek 5 miles below Alexandria, and that he has now on hands, and for sale on the most reasonable terms, a large quantity of Spun Cotton of all Sizes and as good quality as can be spun at any Factory.

Wool Carding Business

At the same place, at the usual rates, and returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore received. Persons wishing to have wool carded would do well to bring it early in the season, before the weather gets too cold.
Oct. 11, 1838.—4t. HENRY SHRADER.

KERR & SIMS, Late Bradford, Kerr & Co.

WILL continue the Commission Business on both sides of the River. They will store Cotton—receive and forward Goods, and attend to any other business entrusted to them.
Wetumpka, Oct. 15, 1838.—3m.

Refer to WHITE, WOODWARD, & Co. } Jacksonville.
MR. GEORGE MORGAN, }

SCOTT, BUSH & HENLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MOBILE, ALA.

Refer to GEN. T. A. WALKER, } Jacksonville
MAJ. M. M. HOUSTON, }
H. L. & E. L. GIVENS, } Alexandria.
LEWIS JONES, }
Oct. 11, 1838.—11j.

W. B. HINTON, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, MOBILE, ALA.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors, BY REV. DAVID BRYAN For Sale at this Office.

Administrators' Sale.

THE undersigned, will proceed to sell on Monday the 7th day of January next, at the late residence of John Keeling, deceased, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting in part of one horse, about four hundred bushels of corn, household and kitchen furniture, with other articles too tedious to mention.
Terms made known on the day of sale.
Dec. 13, 1838.—4t. A. W. KEELING, Adm'r.

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery Shoes, Hats, &c. &c. carefully selected and now for sale at the Store of Dec. 6, 1838. HOKE & ABERNATHY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS, besides a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines kept for sale by Dec. 6, 1838. HOKE & ABERNATHY.

VALUABLE LAND TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, for the ensuing year his Plantation in Talladega County, Ala. one mile above Syllacogga, on the road leading from Wetumpka to Jacksonville, containing three hundred acres, in fine repair for cultivation. The land is fresh and fertile, the situation healthy, and well adapted to the culture of Cotton; also a good Cotton-Gin and Packing Screw, with many other conveniences. Any person wishing to rent will call on my brother Joshua Oden, (who is also my agent in this case,) residing in the immediate vicinity of the above described premises.

ALEXANDER ODEN.
November 22nd, 1838.—5t.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, Hoisting Screws, &c.—Quality to be seen at the fine mills of Messrs. Whiteside, Loyd, and Clark in this county—any size furnished at short notice by Dec. 6, 1838. HOKE & ABERNATHY.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Cherokee County, Alabama, on 19th instant, two Negro Men, to-wit: DICK, aged about forty-five years, a black, stout built fellow, with a scar over his left eye.

ELIJAH, aged about twenty-four years, dark complexion.—They say that they belong to a man by the name of James Wren, living in Sumpter County, Alabama.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

MOSES H. HUGHES, SHERIFF Of Cherokee County. Jefferson, Oct. 29th, 1838.—tf.

MILLER & HURD,

PROPRIETORS OF THE TALLADEGA MARBLE QUARRIES.

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have now their Saws in operation, and are prepared to receive and execute any orders for Tombstones, Door & Window Sills &c. Their charges will be moderate, and their terms cash only.

M. D. SIMPSON is our Authorised Agent in East Wetumpka, who can give any information required and receive orders. Specimens of the Marble may be seen in the graveyard at West Wetumpka, and in Messrs. Duncan & Northrop's new buildings.

VALUABLE PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

The establishment of the Montgomery Advertiser is offered for sale. In materials, order, and patronage, it is believed to be one of the most complete and extensive in the interior of the Southern country.

To those who really wish to purchase, a full and fair examination of every thing appertaining to its true value will be given. The terms will be one third cash, and the remainder in two annual instalments with approved security. Application by letter must be post paid to ensure attention.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of sundry Executions to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court House door in Jacksonville, on the seventh day of January next, the following Lots or parcels of Land, viz: the W. 1-2 of the S. E. 1-4 of S. 33, T. 13, R. 10, as the property of Joseph Leach. Also two Lots in Alexandria, known and designated as Nos. 32 and 33 according to the Plan of said Town—Levied on as the property of Jas. M. Raiford, for the use of A. Moore. Also, the S. 1-2 of S. 4, T. 15, R. 9, and the N. 1-2 of S. 20 T. 15 R. 9—Levied on as the property of George Helm for the use of A. Hart—this 27th November, 1838.

WM. OREAR, SHERIFF. November 29th, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS on the 3rd day of November present instant, Letters of Administration were granted to me by the Hon. Judge of the Orphan's Court of Benton County, on the estate of Hezekiah Griffen, deceased.—Therefore, all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to law or they will be barred. Those indebted to said Estate will please call and make payment.
Nov. 8, 1838.—6t. HORATIO GRIFFIN, ADMINISTRATOR.

DR. A. PRELLE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Benton County. He may be found, for the present, at the residence of Col. Wm. McGehee. Benton County, Ala. April 5, 1838.—6m.

NOTICE.

HIRAM LITTLE, Justice of the Peace, hereby gives notice, that he keeps his Office in the Law Office of W. B. & H. L. Martin, where he will at all times be found prepared to discharge the duties required of him by law. Jacksonville, Nov. 1, 1838.—8t.

ALMANACKS, for 1839—consisting of Comic Crockett, Peoples, Christian and Alabama at Dec. 6, 1838.—tf. HOKE & ABERNATHY.

Talladega & Jacksonville

STAGE LINE.

LEAVES Jacksonville every Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M. and arrives at Talladega the same days at 5 P. M. Leaves Talladega every Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrives at Jacksonville at 5 P. M. It meets the line of stages from Wetumpka to Talladega, and is connected with the eastern route. It is the subscribers determination to offer every accommodation and facility in his power, to all who may choose to travel this route. The Stage Office in Jacksonville is kept at Hollingsworth & Branch Hotel, and in Talladega at Hill's tavern.
May 3, 1838.—6m. SAMUEL ALLEN.

FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL attend to any business entrusted to his care in Benton or the adjacent counties. Office in Jacksonville, in the room formerly occupied by W. H. Estill, Esq.
Aug. 2, 1838.—4t.

David Hubbard & others, VS. C. W. Peters' heirs and others. IN CHANCERY.

THIS DAY, the parties by their Attorneys, and on complainant's motion, it appearing to the Court, that there are a great number of persons holding claims by Bond on the Complainants and Peters' heirs for titles to various Lots in the Town of Jacksonville, as in the Bill mentioned; and the purchase money for some of the said Lots has not been paid:

It is therefore ordered and decreed, that the Master in Chancery be, and he is hereby required and empowered to hear the claims and ascertain who are the persons holding such claims and entitled to such Lots; and that he give twenty days notice by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, of the time and place of his setting to receive proof; and that he make his report of the result to the next term of this Court. A true copy from the Minutes.

JAMES CROW, CLERK. Test: ALL persons being interested in the above cause, may attend at my office in Dec. 6, 1838, to file their proofs as described in the next page of this Court. A true copy from the Minutes.

JAMES CROW, Clerk and Adm'r. Nov. 8th, 1838.—4t.

JOE PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. II. No. 50.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1838.

Whole No. 162

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement to the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion & 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of White, Woodward & Co. is dissolved by the death of Col. James White, who was one of the partners. It is consequently necessary to close the business thereof as speedily as possible. We therefore respectfully request all persons indebted to said firm to come forward without delay and make settlement.
WOODWARD & WOODWARD,
Survivors of the firm of
WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.
Dec. 20, 1838.

NEW FIRM.
The undersigned have formed a partnership under the firm and style of Woodward & Brother for the purpose of continuing the Mercantile Business at the old stand of White, Woodward & Co. in Jacksonville. They have taken all the Goods on hand and intend to have a New Stock for the Spring Market.
Y. C. WOODWARD,
E. L. WOODWARD.
Dec. 20, 1838.

N. B. Those indebted to the estate of J. M. Mitchell, dec. will see the necessity of making immediate payment. **E. L. WOODWARD, Adm.**

LAND FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale the FARM whereon he now lives, nine and a half miles west of Jacksonville, on the road leading from Jacksonville to Gunter's Landing. There is on place between 35 & 40 acres of cleared land under good fences, dwelling and out houses. Also, a FIRST RATE GRIST & SAW MILL.
There is water power sufficient for iron works and inexhaustible quantities of iron ore handy, said to be of good quality by those who are practical judges. The place is well watered both by limestone and free stone Springs, and the quality of the soil cannot fail to please a purchaser. Acreed it will be given on one half or two thirds of the purchase money.
Nov. 15th, 1838. **BERRY BRITTAIN.**

W. B. W. McADAMS,
Clock & Watch Repairer;
WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he has located permanently in the Town of Jacksonville and will be ready at all times to execute in the best manner and without delay, any work that may be left with him. His shop is on the north side of the public square, in the store room formerly occupied by Mitchell and Pryor.
Jacksonville, September 20, 1838.—12m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, DeKalb County.
TAKEN UP & posted by Francis Serader, one mile below Rawlingsville, one bay mare horse with a black streak down his back, thirteen hands one inch high, supposed to be five years old, no brands perceivable—Appraised at thirty dollars, before James Cunningham, J. P. 31st Oct. 1838.
A. W. MAJORS, Clk. c. c.
Dec. 6, 1838.—3c.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, DeKalb County.
TAKEN UP & posted by John Cannon, near Camden, one Sorrel Colt, with a small star in his forehead, the right hind foot white, supposed to be about 18 months old—Appraised to seventy-five dollars, before N. Griffin, J. P. 2d day of Nov. 1838.
A. W. MAJORS, Clk. c. c.
Dec. 6, 1838.—3c.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Randolph County.
TAKEN UP by Jefferson Howell, before J. W. Stallings an acting Justice of the Peace, a bright bay mare, four feet six inches high, with a blaze face, some saddle spots on her back, about seven years old—Appraised by George M. Williams and Martin Burton to forty dollars, December the 4th, 1838.
JEFFERSON FALKNER, Co. Clk.
Dec. 13th, 1838.—3c.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
LATE OF MOBILE, and FORMERLY OF SELMA,
Has opened a Store in
EAST and WEST WETUMPKA.

GROCERIES and Provisions
Usually kept in this market, which will be sold on as reasonable terms, as at any other house. His Store in East Wetumpka, is south of the Bridge, on Main street; and in West Wetumpka, one door east of W. Kidd & Co. West Bridge street.
He will also receive, at either Store, Consignments of all kinds of WESTERN PRODUCE, such as Bacon, Hams, Lard, Corn in sacks, Butter, Beans, Rope and Twine; and hopes, from his experience and attention to business, to merit the patronage of the public. Nov. 22—m3m.
The Talladega Register and Jacksonville Republican will please insert the above once a month for three months, and send their bills to this office for collection.—H. S.

MESSAGE

OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TO
THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS, DECEMBER 4, 1838.

(CONCLUDED.)

I regret to state that the blockade of the principal ports on the eastern coast of Mexico, which, in consequence of differences between that Republic and France, was instituted in May last, unfortunately still continues, enforced by a competent French naval force, and is necessarily embarrassing to our trade in the gulf, in common with that of other nations. Every disposition, however, is believed to exist on the part of the French Government, to render this measure as little onerous as practicable to the interests of the citizens of the United States; and to those of neutral commerce, and it is to be hoped that an early settlement of the difficulties between France and Mexico, will soon re-establish the harmonious relations formerly subsisting between them, and again open ports of that Republic to the vessels of all friendly nations.

A convention for making that part of the boundary between the United States and the Republic of Texas, which extends from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red river, was concluded and signed at this city on the 25th of April last. It has since been ratified by both Governments; and reasonable measures will be taken to carry it into effect on the part of the United States.

The application of that Republic for admission into this Union, made in August, 1837, and which was declined for reasons already made known to you, has been formally withdrawn, as will appear from the accompanying copy of the Minister Plenipotentiary of Texas; which was presented to the Secretary of State on the occasion of the exchange of the ratifications of the convention above mentioned.

Copies of the convention with Texas, of a commercial treaty concluded with the King of Greece, and of a similar treaty with the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, the ratifications of which have been recently exchanged, accompanying this message for the information of Congress, and for such legislative enactments as may be found necessary or expedient in relation to either of them.

To watch over and foster the interests of a gradually increasing and widely extended commerce; to guard the rights of American citizens, whom business, or pleasure, or other motives may tempt into distant climes; and at the same time to cultivate those sentiments of mutual respect and good will which experience has proved so beneficial to international intercourse, the Government of the U. S. has deemed it expedient, from time to time to establish diplomatic connections with different foreign States, by the appointment of representatives to reside within their respective territories. I am gratified to be enabled to announce to you that, since the close of your last session, these relations have been opened under the happiest auspices with Austria and the Two Sicilies; that new nominations have been made in the respective missions of Russia, Brazil, Belgium, and Sweden and Norway, in this country; and that a Minister Extraordinary has been received, accredited to this Government from the Argentine Confederation.

An exposition of the fiscal affairs of the Government, and of their condition for the past year, will be made to you by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The available balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January next, is estimated at \$2,765,342. The receipts of the year, from customs and lands, will probably amount to \$20,615,598. These usual sources of revenue have been increased by an issue of Treasury notes; of which less than eight millions of dollars, including interest and principal, will be outstanding at the end of the year for \$2,254,871. The aggregate of means from these and other sources, with the balance on hand on the 1st of January last, has been applied to the payment of appropriations by Congress. The whole expenditure for the year on their account, including the redemption of more than eight millions of Treasury notes, constitutes an aggregate of about forty millions of dollars, and will still leave in the Treasury the balance before stated.

Nearly eight millions of dollars of Treasury notes are to be paid during the coming year, in addition to the ordinary appropriations for the support of Government. For both these purposes, the resources of the Treasury will undoubtedly be sufficient, if the charges upon it are not increased beyond the annual estimate. No excess, however, is likely to exist; nor can the postponed instalment of the surplus revenue be deposited with the States, nor any considerable appropriations beyond the estimates be made, without causing a deficiency in the Treasury. The great caution, advisable at all times, of lifting appropriations to the wants of the public service, is rendered necessary at present by the prospective and

rapid reduction of the tariff; while the vigilant jealousy, evidently excited among the people by the occurrences of the last few years, assures us that they expect from their representatives, and will sustain them in the exercise of, the most rigid economy. Much can be effected by postponing appropriations not immediately required for the ordinary public service, or for any pressing emergency; and much by reducing the expenditures where the entire and immediate accomplishment of the objects in view is not indispensable.

When we call to mind the recent and extreme embarrassments produced by excessive issues of bank paper, aggravated by the unforeseen withdrawal of much foreign capital, and the inevitable derangement arising from the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States, as required by Congress; and consider the heavy expenses incurred by the removal of Indian tribes; by the military operations in Florida; and on account of the unusual large appropriations made at the last two annual sessions of Congress for other objects; we have striking evidence, in the present efficient state of our finances, of the abundant resources of the country to fulfil all its obligations. Nor is it less gratifying to find that the general business of the community, deeply affected as it has been, is reviving with additional vigor, chastened by the lessons of the past, and animated by the hopes of the future. By the curtailment of paper issues; by curbing the sanguine and adventurous spirit of speculation, and by the honorable application of all available means of the fulfillment of obligations, confidence has been restored both at home and abroad, and ease and facility secured to all the operations of trade.

The agency of the Government in producing these results has been as efficient as its powers and means permitted. By withdrawing from the States the deposits of the fourth instalments; and leaving several millions at long credits with the banks, partly in one section of the country, and more immediately beneficial to it; and at the same time, adding the banks and commercial communities in other sections, by postponing the payment of bonds for duties to the amount of between four and five millions of dollars; by an issue of Treasury notes as a means to enable the Government to meet the consequences of their indulgences; but, affording, at the same, facilities for remittance and exchange; and by steadily declining to employ as general depositors of the public revenues, or receive the notes; of all banks which refused to redeem them with specie; by these measures, aided by the favorable action of some of the banks, and by the support and co-operation of a large portion of the community, we have witnessed an early resumption of specie payments in our great commercial capital, promptly followed in almost every part of the United States. This result has been alike salutary to the true interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; to public morals, respect for the laws, and that confidence between man and man which is so essential in all our social relations.

The contrast between the suspension of 1814 and that of 1837 is most striking. The short duration of the latter; the prompt restoration of business; the evident benefits resulting from an adherence by the Government to the constitutional standard of value, instead of sanctioning the suspension by the receipt of irredeemable paper, and the advantages derived from the large amount of specie introduced into the country previous to 1837; afford a valuable illustration of the true policy of the Government in such a crisis; nor can the comparison fail to remove the impression that a national bank is necessary in such emergencies. Not only were specie payments resumed without its aid, but exchanges have also been more rapidly restored than when it existed; thereby showing that private capital, enterprise, and prudence are fully adequate to these ends. On all these points experience seems to have confirmed the views heretofore submitted to Congress. We have been saved the mortification of seeing the distresses of the community for the third time seized on to fasten upon the country so dangerous an institution; and we may also hope that the business of individuals will hereafter be relieved from the injurious effect of a continued agitation of that disturbing subject. The limited influence of a national bank in averting derangement in the exchanges of the country, or in compelling the resumption of specie payments, is now not less apparent than its tendency to increase inordinate speculation by sudden expansions and contractions; its disposition to create panic and embarrassment for the promotion of its own designs; its interference with politics; and its far greater power for evil than for good, either in regard to the local institutions or the operations of Government itself. What was in these respects but apprehension or opinion when a national bank was first established; now stands confirmed by humiliating experience. The scenes through which

we have passed, conclusively prove how little our commerce, agriculture, manufactures, or finances, require such an institution, and what dangers are attendant on its power—a power, I trust, never to be conferred by the American people upon their Government, and still less upon individuals not responsible to them for its unavoidable abuses.

My conviction of the necessity of further legislative provisions for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public moneys, and my opinion in regard to the measures best adapted to the accomplishment of these objects, have been already submitted to you. These have been strengthened by recent events; and in the full conviction that they and experience must still further demonstrate their propriety, I feel it my duty, with respectful deference to the conflicting views of others, again to invite your attention to them.

With the exception of limited sums deposited in the law banks still employed under the act of 1836, the amounts received for duties and, with very inconsiderable exceptions, those accruing from lands also, have, since the general suspension of specie payments by the deposit banks, been kept and disbursed by the Treasurer, under his general legal powers, subject to the superintendence of the Secretary of the Treasury. The propriety of defining more specifically, and of regulating by law, the exercise of this wide scope Executive discretion, has been already submitted to Congress.

A change in the office of collector of one of our principal ports, has brought to light a defalcation of the gravest character, the particulars of which will be laid before you in a special report from the Secretary of the Treasury. By his report and the accompanying documents, it will be seen that the weekly returns of the defalcating officer apparently exhibited, through a faithful administration of the affairs intrusted to his management. It, however, appears that he commenced abstracting the public moneys shortly after his appointment, and continued to do so, progressively increasing the amount, for the term of more than seven years, embracing a portion of the period during which the public moneys were deposited in the Bank of the U. S. whole the of that of the State bank deposit system, and concluding only on his retirement from office, after that system had substantially failed, in consequence of the suspension of specie payments.

The way in which this defalcation was so long concealed, and the steps taken to indemnify the United States, as far as practicable against loss, will also be presented to you in the report of the Secretary. The case is one which imperatively claims the attention of Congress, and furnishes the strongest motive for the establishment of more severe and secure system for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public moneys than any that has heretofore existed.

It seems proper, at all events, that, by an early enactment, similar to that of other countries, the application of public money by an officer of Government to private uses, should be made a felony, and visited with severe and ignominious punishment. This is already, in effect, the law in respect to the mint, and has been productive of the most salutary results. Whatever system is adopted, such an enactment would be wise as an independent measure, since much of the public moneys must, in their collection and ultimate disbursement, pass twice through the hands of public officers, in whatever manner they are immediately kept. The Government, it must be admitted, has been from its commencement comparatively fortunate in this respect. But the appointing power cannot always be well advised in its selections and the experience of every country has shown that public officers are not at all times proof against temptation. It is a duty, therefore, which the Government owes, as well to the interest committed to its care as to the officers themselves, to provide every guard against transgressions of this character; that is consistent with reason and humanity. Congress cannot be too jealous of the conduct of those who are intrusted with the public money, and I shall at all times be disposed to encourage a watchful discharge of this duty. If a more direct co-operation on the part of Congress, in the supervision of the conduct of the officers intrusted with the custody and application of the public money is deemed desirable, it will give me pleasure to assist in the establishment of any judicious and constitutional plan by which that object may be accomplished. You will, in your wisdom, determine upon the propriety of adopting such a plan, and upon the measures necessary to its effectual execution. When the late Bank of the United States was incorporated, and made the depository of the public moneys, a right was reserved to Congress to inspect, at its pleasure, by a committee of that body, the books and the proceedings of the bank.

In one of the States whose banking institutions are supposed to rank among the first in point of stability they are subjected to constant examination by commissioners appointed for that purpose, and much of the success of its banking system is attributed to this

watchful supervision. The same course has also in view of its beneficial operation, been adopted by an adjoining State, favorably known for the care it has always bestowed upon whatever relates to its financial concerns. I submit to your consideration whether a committee of Congress might not be profitably employed in inspecting, at such intervals as might be deemed proper, the affairs and accounts of officers intrusted with the custody of the public moneys. The frequent performance of this duty might be made obligatory on the committee in respect to those officers who have large sums in their possession and left discretionary in respect to others. They might report to the Executive such defalcations as were found to exist, with a view to prompt removal from office and the deposit was satisfactorily accounted for and repaid to Congress, at the commencement of each session, the result of their examination and proceedings. It does appear to me that, with a suggestion of this class of public officers, to the general supervision of the Executive, to examinations by a committee of Congress at periods of which they should have no previous notice, and to prosecution and punishment as for felony for every breach of trust, the safe keeping of the public moneys, under the system proposed, might be placed on a surer foundation than it has ever occupied since the establishment of the Government.

The Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you additional information containing new details on this interesting subject. To these I ask your early attention. That it should have given rise to great diversity of opinion cannot be a subject of surprise. After the collection and custody of the public moneys had been for so many years connected with and made subsidiary to, the advancement of private interests, a return to the simple and self-denying ordinances of the constitution could not but be difficult. But time and free discussion eliciting the sentiments of the people, and aided by that conciliatory spirit which has ever characterized their course on great emergencies, were relied upon for a satisfactory settlement of the question. Already has this anticipation, on one important point at least—the impropriety of diverting public money to private purposes—been fully realized. There is no reason to suppose that legislation upon that branch of the subject would now be embarrassed by a difference of opinion, or fail to receive the cordial support of a large majority of our constituents. The connection which formerly existed between the government and banks was in reality to both, as well as to the general community at large. It was the disaster of trade and the derangement of commercial intercourse, and administered a new excitement and additional means to wild and reckless speculations; the disappointments of which threw the country into convulsions of panic and all but produced violence and bloodshed. The imprudent expansion of bank credits, which was the natural result of the command of the revenues of the State, furnished the resource for unbounded license in every species of adventure, seduced industry from its regular and salutary occupations by the hope of abundance without labor, and deranged the social state by tempting all trades and professions into the vortex of speculation on remote contingencies.

The same widespread influence imperceptibly also the resources of the Government, curtailed its useful operations, embarrassed the fulfillment of its obligations, and seriously interfered with the execution of the laws. Large appropriations and oppressive taxes are the natural consequences of such a connection, since they increase the profits of those who are allowed to use the public funds and make it their interest that money should be accumulated and expenditures multiplied. It is thus that a concentrated money power is tempted to become an active agent in political affairs and all past experience has shown on which side that influence will be arrayed. We derive ourselves if we suppose that it will ever be found asserting and supporting the rights of the community at large, in opposition to the claims of the few.

In a Government whose distinguishing characteristic should be a diffusion and equalization of its benefits and burdens, the advantage of individuals will be augmented at the expense of the mass of the people. Nor is it the nature of combinations, for the acquisition of legislative influence, to confine their interference to the single object for which they were originally formed. The temptation to extend it to other matters, is, on the contrary, not infrequently too strong to be resisted. The influence, in the transaction of public affairs, of the community at large, is, therefore, in no slight danger of being sensibly and injuriously affected by giving to a comparatively small, but very efficient class, a direct and exclusive personal interest in so important a portion of the legislation of Congress as that which relates to the custody of the public moneys. If laws acting upon private interests cannot always be avoided, they should be confined within the

narrowest limits, and left, wherever possible, to the Legislatures of the States. When not thus restricted, they lead to combinations of powerful associations, foster an influence necessarily selfish, and turn the fair course of legislation to sinister ends, rather than to objects that advance public liberty; and promote the general good.

The whole subject now rests with you, and I cannot but express a hope that some definite measure will be adopted at the present session.

It will not, I am sure, be deemed out of place for me here to remark, that the declaration of my views in opposition to the policy of employing banks as depositories of the Government funds, cannot justly be construed as indicative of hostility, official or personal, to those institutions; or to repeat, in this form, and in connection with this subject, opinions which I have uniformly entertained, and on all proper occasions expressed. Though always opposed to their creation in the form of exclusive privileges, and, as a State magistrate, aiming by appropriate legislation to secure the community against the consequences of their occasional mismanagement, I have yet ever wished to see them protected in the exercise of rights conferred by law, and have never doubted their utility, when properly managed, in promoting the interests of trade, and, through that channel, the other interests of the community. To the General Government they present themselves merely as State institutions, having no necessary connection with its legislation or its administration. Like other State establishments, they may be used or not in conducting the affairs of the Government, as public policy and the general interests of the Union may seem to require. The only safe or proper principle upon which their intercourse with the Government can be regulated, is that which regulates their intercourse with the private citizen—their conferring of mutual benefits. When the Government can accomplish a financial operation better with the aid of the banks than without, it should be at liberty to seek that aid as it would the services of a private banker, or other capitalists or agents, giving the preference to those who will serve it on the best terms. Nor can there ever exist any interest in the officers of the General Government, as such, inducing them to embarrass or annoy the State banks, any more than to incur the hostility of any other class of State institutions, or of private citizens. It is not in the nature of things that hostility to those institutions can spring from this source, or any opposition to their course of business, except when they themselves depart from the objects of their creation, and attempt to usurp powers not conferred upon them, or to subvert the standard of value established by the constitution. While opposition to their regular operations cannot exist in this quarter, resistance attempt to make the Government dependent upon them for the successful administration of public affairs, is a matter of which it never will be of inclination to consider the attempt may originate.

It is no more than just to the banks to say, that, in the late emergency, most of them firmly resisted the strongest temptations to extend their paper issues, when apparently sustained in a suspension of specie payments by public opinion, even though in some cases invited by legislative enactments. To this honorable course, aided by the resistance of the General Government, acting in obedience to the constitution and laws of the United States, to the introduction of an irredeemable paper medium, may be attributed, in a great degree, the speedy restoration of our currency to a sound state, and the business of the country to its wonted prosperity. The banks have but to continue in the same safe course, and be content in their appropriate sphere, to avoid all interference from the General Government, and to derive from it all the protection and benefits which it bestows on other State establishments, on the people of the States, and on the States themselves. In this, their true position, they cannot but secure the confidence and good will of the people and the Government, which they can only lose when, leaping from their legitimate sphere, they attempt to control the legislation of the country, and prevent the operations of the Government to their own purposes.

Our experience under the act passed at the last session, to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands, has as yet been too limited to enable us to pronounce with safety upon the efficacy of its provisions to carry out the wise and liberal policy of the Government in that respect. There is, however, the best reason to anticipate favorable results from its operation. The recommendations formerly submitted to you, in respect to a graduation of the price of the public lands, remain to be finally acted upon. Having found no reason to change the views then expressed, your attention to them is respectfully requested.

Every proper exertion has been made, and will be continued, to carry out the wishes of Congress in relation to the tobacco trade, as indicated in the several resolutions of the House of Representatives, and the legislation of the Executive. A favorable impression has been created among the different foreign countries, to which particular attention has been directed, and it is hoped, cannot hope for an early change in their policy, as in many of them a convenient and large revenue

is derived from monopolies in the fabrication and sale of this article, yet; as these monopolies are really injurious to the people where they are established, and the revenue derived from them may be less injuriously and with equal facility obtained from another and a liberal system of administration, we cannot doubt that our efforts will be eventually crowned with success, if persisted in with temperate firmness, and sustained by prudent legislation.

In recommending to Congress the adoption of the necessary provision at this session for taking the next census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the U. States, the suggestion presents itself whether the scope of the measure might not be usefully extended by causing it to embrace authentic statistical returns of the great interests specially entrusted to, or necessarily effected by, the legislation of Congress.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War presents a satisfactory account of the state of the army and of the several branches of the public service confided to the superintendence of that officer.

The law increasing and organizing the military establishment of the U. States has been nearly carried into effect, and the army has been extensively and usefully employed during the past season.

I would again call to your notice the subjects connected with and essential to the military defenses of the country, which were submitted to you at the last session; but which were not acted upon, as is supposed, for want of time. The most important of them is the organization of the militia on the maritime and inland frontiers. This measure is deemed important, as it is believed that it will furnish an effective volunteer force in aid of the regular army, and may form the basis for a general system of organization for the entire militia of the U. States. The erection of a national foundry and gunpowder manufactory, and one for making small arms, the latter to be situated at some point west of the Alleghany mountains, all appear to be of sufficient importance to be again urged upon your attention.

The plan proposed by the Secretary of War for the distribution of the forces of the U. S. in time of peace, is well calculated to promote regularity and economy in the fiscal administration of the service, to preserve the discipline of the troops, and to render them available for the maintenance of the peace and tranquility of the country. With this view, likewise, I recommend the adoption of the plan presented by that officer for the defence of the western frontier. The preservation of the lives and property of our fellow-citizens who are settled upon that border country, as well as the existence of the Indian population, which might be tempted by our want of preparation to rush on their own destruction and attack the white settlements, all seem to require that this subject should be acted upon without delay, and the War Department authorized to place that country in a state of complete defence against any assault from the numerous and warlike tribes which are congregated on that border.

It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to apprise you of the entire removal of the Cherokee nation of Indians to their new home-land west of the Mississippi. The measures authorized by Congress at its last session, with a view to the long standing controversy with them, have had the happiest effects. By an agreement concluded with them by the commanding general to that country, who has performed the duties assigned to him on the occasion with commendable energy and humanity, their removal has been principally under the conduct of their own chiefs, and they have emigrated without any apparent reluctance.

The successful accomplishment of this important object; the removal, also, of the entire Creek nation, with the exception of a small number of fugitives amongst the Seminoles in Florida; the progress already made towards a speedy completion of the removal of the Chickasaws; the Pottawatomies, the Ottawas, and the Chippewas, with the extensive purchases of Indian lands during the present year, have rendered the speedy and successful result of the long-established policy of the Government upon the subject of Indian affairs entirely certain. The occasion is, therefore, deemed a proper one to place this policy in such a point of view as will exonerate the government of the United States from the undeserved reproach which has been cast upon it through several successive administrations. That a mixed occupancy of the same territory, by the white and red man, is incompatible with the safety or happiness of either, is a position in respect to which there has long since ceased to be room for a difference of opinion. Reason and experience have alike demonstrated its impracticability. The bitter fruits of every attempt heretofore to overcome the barriers interposed by nature, have only been destruction, both physical and moral, to the Indian; dangerous conflicts of authority between the Federal and State Governments, and detriment to the individual prosperity of the citizen as well as to the general improvement of the country. The remedial policy, the principles of which were settled more than thirty years ago, under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, consists in an extinction, for a fair consideration, of the title to all the lands still occupied by the Indians within the States and Territories of the United States; their removal to a country west of the Mississippi, much more extensive

and better adapted to their condition than that on which they then resided, the guaranty to them, by the United States, of their exclusive possession of that country forever, exempt from all intrusions by white men, with ample provisions for their security against external violence and internal dissensions, and the extension to them of suitable facilities for their advancement in civilization. This has not been the policy of a particular administration only, but of each in succession since the first attempt to carry it out under that of Mr. Monroe. All have labored for its accomplishment, only with different degrees of success. The manner of its execution has, it is true, from time given rise to conflicts of opinion and unjust imputations; but in respect to the wisdom and necessity of the policy itself, there has not, from the beginning, existed a doubt in the mind of any calm, judicious, disinterested friend of the Indian race, accustomed to reflection and enlightened by experience.

Occupying the double character of contractor on its own account, and guardian for the parties contracted with, it was hardly to be expected that the dealings of the Federal Government with the Indian tribes would escape misrepresentation. That there occurred in the early settlement of this country, as in all others where the civilized race has succeeded to the possessions of the savage, instances of oppression and fraud on the part of the former, there is too much reason to believe. No such offences can, however, be justly charged upon this Government since it became free to pursue its own course. Its dealings with the Indian tribes have been just and friendly throughout; its efforts for their civilization constant, and directed by the best feelings of humanity; its watchfulness in protecting them from individual frauds unremitting; its forbearance under the keenest provocations, the deepest injuries, and the most flagrant outrages, may challenge at least a comparison with any nation, ancient or modern, in similar circumstances; and if in future times a powerful, civilized, and happy nation of Indians shall be found to exist within the limits of this northern continent, it will be owing to the consummation of that policy which has been so unjustly assailed. Only a very brief reference to facts in confirmation of this assertion can in this form be given, and you are, therefore, necessarily referred to the report of the Secretary of War for further details. To the Cherokees, whose case has perhaps excited the greatest share of attention and sympathy, the U. S. have granted in fee, with a perpetual guarantee of exclusive and peaceable possession, 13,554,135 acres of land on the west side of the Mississippi, eligibly situated in a healthy climate, and in all respects better suited to their condition than the country they have left, in exchange for only 9,492,160 acres on the east side of the same river. The United States have in addition stipulated to pay them five million six hundred thousand dollars for their interest in, and improvements on, the land thus relinquished, one million one hundred and six thousand dollars for subsistence and other beneficial purposes; thereby putting it in their power to become one of the most wealthy and independent separate communities of the same extent in the world.

By the treaties made and ratified with the Miami, the Chippewas, the Sioux, the Sars, and Foxes, and the Winnebagoes, during the last year, the Indian title to eighteen million four hundred and fifty-eight thousand acres has been extinguished. These purchases have been much more extensive than those of any previous year, and have, with other Indian expenses, borne very heavily upon the Treasury. They leave, however, but a small quantity of unbought Indian lands within the States and Territories; and the Legislature and Executive were equally sensible of the propriety of a final and more speedy extinction of Indian titles within those limits.

The treaties which were, with a single exception made in pursuance of previous appropriations for defraying the expenses, have subsequently been ratified by the Senate, and received the sanction of Congress by the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect. Of the terms upon which these important negotiations were concluded, I can speak from direct knowledge, and I feel no difficulty in affirming that the interest of the Indians in the extensive territory embraced by them, is to be paid for at its fair value, and that no more favorable terms have been granted to the U. S. than would have been reasonably expected in a negotiation with civilized men, fully capable of appreciating and protecting their own rights. For the Indian title to 116,349,897 acres acquired since the 14th of March, 1829, the U. S. have paid \$72,500,056, in permanent annuities, lands, reservations for Indians, expenses of removal and subsistence, merchandise mechanical and agricultural establishments and implements. When the heavy expenses, incurred by the United States, and the circumstance that so large a portion of the entire territory will be forever unsalable, are considered, and this price is compared with that for which the U. S. sell their own lands, no one can doubt that justice has been done to the Indians in these purchases also. Certain it is, that the Federal Government with the Indians, have been uniformly characterized by a sincere and paramount desire to promote their welfare; and it must be a source of the highest gratification to every friend to justice and humanity to learn that, notwithstanding the

peculiar and impracticable nature of the Indian character, the wise, humane, and undeviating policy of the Government in this, the most difficult of all our relations, foreign or domestic, has at length been justified to the world in its near approach to a happy and certain consummation.

The condition of the tribes which occupy the country set apart for them in the west, highly prosperous, and encourages the hope of their early civilization. They have, for the most part, abandoned the hunter state, and turned their attention to agricultural pursuits. All those who have been established for any length of time in that fertile region, maintain themselves by their own industry. There are among them traders of no inconsiderable capital, and planters exporting cotton to some extent; but the greater number are small agriculturists, living in comfort upon the produce of their farm. The recent emigrant, although they have in some instances removed reluctantly, have readily acquiesced in their unavoidable destiny. They have found at once a recompense for past sufferings, and an incentive to industrious habits, in the abundance and comforts around them. There is reason to believe that all these tribes are friendly in their feelings towards the U. S. and it is to be hoped that the acquisition of individual wealth, the pursuits of agriculture, and habits of industry, will gradually subdue their warlike propensities, and incline them to maintain peace among themselves.

To effect this desirable object, the attention of Congress is solicited to the measures recommended by the Secretary of War for their future government and protection, as well from each other as from the hostility of the warlike tribes around them, and the intrusions of the whites. The policy of the Government has given them a permanent home, and guaranteed to them its peaceful and undisturbed possession. It only remains to give them a government and laws which will encourage industry, and secure to them the rewards of their exertions. The importance of some form of government cannot be too much insisted upon. The earliest efforts will be to diminish the causes and occasions for hostilities among the tribes, to inspire an interest in the observance of laws to which they will have themselves assented and to multiply the securities of property, and the motives for self-improvement. Intimately connected with this subject, is the establishment of the military defenses recommended by the Secretary of War, which have been already referred to. Without them, the Government will be powerless to redeem its pledges of protection to the emigrating Indians against the numerous warlike tribes that surround them, and to provide for the safety of the frontier settlers of the bordering States.

The case of the Seminoles constitutes a present the only exception to the successful efforts of the Government to remove the Indians to the homes assigned them west of the Mississippi. Four hundred of this tribe emigrated in 1836, and fifteen hundred in 1837 and 1838, leaving in the country, it is supposed, about 2,000 Indians. The continued treacherous conduct of these people; the savage and unprovoked murders they have lately committed, butchering whole families of the settlers of the Territory, without distinction of age or sex, and making their way into the very centre and heart of the country, so that no part of it is free from their ravages, their frequent attacks on the light-boats along that dangerous coast; and the barbarity with which they have murdered the passengers and crews of such vessels as have been wrecked upon the reefs and keys which border the Gulf, leave the Government no alternative but to continue the military operations against them until they are totally expelled from Florida.

There are other motives which would urge the Government to pursue this course towards the Seminoles. The U. S. have fulfilled in good faith all their treaty stipulations with the Indian tribes, and have, in every other instance, insisted upon a like performance of their obligations. To relax from this salutary rule because the Seminoles have maintained themselves so long in the Territory, they had relinquished, and in defiance of their frequent and solemn engagements, still continue to wage a ruthless war against the U. S. would not only evince a want of constancy on our part, but be of evil example in our intercourse with other tribes. Experience has shown that but little is to be gained by the march of armies through a country so intersected with inaccessible swamps and marshes, and which, from the fatal character of the climate, must be abandoned at the end of the winter. I recommended, therefore, to your attention the plan submitted by the Secretary of War in accompanying report, for the permanent occupation of the Territory freed from the Indians, and the more efficient protection of the people of Florida from their inhuman warfare.

From the report of the secretary of the Navy, herewith transmitted, it will appear that a large portion of the disposable naval force is either actively employed, or in a state of preparation for the purposes of experience and discipline, and the protection of our commerce. So effectual has been this protection, that, so far as the information of Government extends, not a single outrage has been attempted on a vessel carrying the flag of the United States, within the pres-

ent year, in any quarter, however distant or exposed.

The exploring expedition sailed from New York on the 19th of August last, and information has been received of its safe arrival at the island of Madeira. The best spirit animates the officers and crews, and there is every reason to anticipate, from its efforts, results beneficial to commerce and honorable to the nation.

It will also be seen that no reduction in the force now in commission is contemplated. The unsettled state of a portion of South America renders it indispensable that our commerce should receive protection in that quarter; the vast and increasing interest embarked in the trade of the Indian and Chinese seas in the whale fisheries of the Pacific ocean; and in the Gulf of Mexico, require equal attention to their safety, and a small squadron may be employed to great advantage on our Atlantic coast, in meeting sudden demands for the reinforcement of other stations, in aiding merchant vessels in distress, in affording active service to an additional number of officers, and in visiting the different ports of the U. S. an accurate knowledge of which is obviously of the highest importance.

The attention of Congress is respectfully called to that portion of the report recommending an increase in the number of smaller vessels and to other suggestions contained in that document. The rapid increase and wide expansion of our commerce, which is every day seeking new avenues of profitable adventure; the absolute necessity of a naval force for its protection precisely in the degree of its extension; a due regard to the national rights and honor; the recollection of its former exploits, and the anticipation of its future triumphs whenever opportunity presents itself, which we may rightfully indulge from the experience of the past, all seem to point to the navy as a most efficient arm of our national defence, and a proper object of legislative encouragement.

The progress and condition of the Post Office department will be seen by reference to the report of the Postmaster General. The extent of post roads, covered by mail contracts is stated to be 154,818 miles, and the annual transportation upon them \$4,590,202 miles. The number of post offices in the U. States is 12,553, and rapidly increasing. The gross revenue for the year ending on the 30th day of June last, was \$4,262,145 00. The accruing expenditures, \$4,680,068 00; excess of expenditures, 417,923 00. This has been made up out of the surplus previously on hand. The cash on hand on the first instant was \$14,068 00. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1838, was 161,340 dollars more than that for the year ending June 30, 1837. It had been graduated upon the anticipation of a largely increased revenue. A moderate curtailment of mail service consequently became necessary, and has been effected, to shield the department against the danger of embarrassment. Its revenue is now improving and it will soon resume its onward course in the march of improvement.

Your particular attention is requested to so much of the Postmaster General's report as relates to the transportation of the mails upon railroads. The laws on that subject do not seem adequate to secure that service, now become almost essential to the public interests; and at the same time protect the department from combinations and unreasonable demands.

Nor can I too earnestly recommend your attention to the necessity of providing a more secure building for this department. The danger of destruction to which its important books and papers are continually exposed, as well from the highly combustible character of the building occupied, as from that of others in the vicinity, calls loudly for prompt action.

Your attention is again earnestly invited to the suggestion and recommendations submitted at the last session in respect to the District of Columbia.

I feel it my duty, also, to bring to your notice certain proceedings at law which have recently been prosecuted in this District, in the name of the U. States, on the relation of Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, of the State of Maryland, against the Postmaster General, and which have resulted in the payment of the money out of the national Treasury, for the first time since the establishment of the Government, by judicial compulsion, exercised by the common law writ of mandamus, issued by the circuit court of this District.

The facts of the case, and the grounds of the proceedings, will be found fully stated in the report of the decision; and any additional information which you may desire will be supplied by the proper department. No interference in the particular case is contemplated. The money has been paid; the claims of the prosecutors have been satisfied; and the whole subject, so far as they are concerned, is finally disposed of, but it is of course, as an authoritative exposition of the law as it now stands, that I have thought it necessary to present it to your consideration.

The object of the application to the circuit court was to compel the Postmaster General to carry into effect an award made by the Secretary of the Treasury, under a special act of Congress for the settlement of certain claims of the Post Office Department. The award was made by the Postmaster General, in favor of the claimants, and the circuit court was asked to enforce it.

Land For Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale a tract of Land containing 40 acres, lying half a mile east of Jacksonville, 26 acres of which are cleared and under good fence. The land is conveniently situated to water and the cleared portion well timbered. Any person who may wish to purchase such a tract of land, can have an opportunity to examine the premises, and get a good bargain, in suitable payments, by application to

A. PERRY.
Dec. 27, 1838.—St.

DR. ANDREWS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Benton and adjacent counties, that there is near his Office a MINERAL SPRING, which he thinks equal to any in the Southern country. It is possessed of a large portion of medical power, and is found to be an effectual cure for Consumption, Dyspepsia, and all chronic diseases. He thinks all persons who are affected with chronic disease would do well to resort to the above spring in Summer.

Dec. 27, 1838.—ly.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A few words in reply to Jeremiah Samplers last brilliant publication, which seems to have been the work of two whole weeks. As the public could not possibly be interested in a protracted controversy between me and Jeremiah, since he will neither publish truths nor acknowledge facts, I will therefore, by way of conclusion, just observe, that should Jeremiah still be dissatisfied in relation to my former statements, and require the proofs, I can find persons of respectability, who will vouch for the truth of what I have said, together with many other things equally base, such as harboring a horse thief that had stolen a widow's horse, &c. And as for the slander case about the pig, since Jeremiah has denied that, I may fairly conclude that he will deny any thing that suits him, whether it be true or false, for this fact is known I expect by more than 100 persons of Benton county, for I have heard it spoken of by a great many who were well knowing to the facts.

Z. ELLISON.

MILLER & HURD,

PROPRIETORS OF THE TALLADEGA MARBLE QUARRIES. RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have now their Saws in operation, and are prepared to receive and execute any orders for Tombstones, Door & Window Sills &c. Their charges will be moderate, and their terms cash only. M. O. STANLEY is our Authorized Agent in East Wetumpka, who can give any information required, and receive orders. Specimens of the Marble may be seen in the grave yard at West Wetumpka, and in Messrs. Duncan & Northrop's new buildings.

NOTICE.

I WILL offer for sale at the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in February next, two Lots, levied on as the property of Wright H. Thatcher, known in the plan of said town as Lots No. 85 & 92, to satisfy one execution in my hands in favor of Horatio Griffin. Also at the same time and place, the N. W. 1-4 of Section 18, township 16, Range 10; the N. W. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of Section 13, T. 16, R. 10. Due attendance by me.

Dec. 14, 1838. WM. OREAR, Sheriff.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Cherokee County. TAKEN up by James Wester, a white male, dark eyes, one white foot, roached hair, long switch, tall, crease face, a star in his forehead, about thirteen hands high, even year old. Appraised to forty dollars, this 14th November 1838.

JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk.
Dec. 20, 1838.—St.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County. TAKEN up and posted by John Page, living on Hurricane creek, a Black Horse, shod all round, with blemish in his left eye, fifteen hands high, and appraised to \$70 Nov. 28th 1838.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
Dec. 20, 1838.—St.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Randolph County. TOLLED by Thomas Duffee, before James W. Furrow, an acc. Justice of the Peace, a large Black Horse, about nine years old, a small star in his forehead, both fore feet white & his left hind foot. Appraised by William Jones & Moore Bazemore to forty-five dollars, December 1st, 1838.

JEFFERSON FALKNER, Co. Clerk.
Dec. 13, 1838.—St.

NOTICE.

HIRAM LITTLE, Justice of the Peace, hereby gives notice, that he keeps his Office in the Law Office of W. B. & H. L. Martin, where he will at all times be found prepared to discharge the duties required of him by law.

Jacksonville, Nov. 1, 1838.—St.

J. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILL attend to any business entrusted to his care in Benton or the adjacent counties. Office in Jacksonville, in the room formerly occupied by W. H. Estill, Esq.

Aug. 2, 1838.—St.

WIRE CLOTH, for Rolling Screens, Wheat Fans and Corn Mills—also wire for making wind mill siflers, for sale by

Dec. 6, 1838. HOKE & ABERNATHY.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in February next, the East fourth of Section thirty-one Township fifteen Range Eight East in the Coosa Land district levied on as the property of John W. Duncan to satisfy an execution in my hands. Due attendance by me.

Dec. 20, 1838.—St. Wm. OREAR, Sheriff.

BLANKS

Of every description cut, & kept for sale at

in the judiciary, in a system of Government constituted like that of the U. States, all must agree that these disparaging discrepancies in the law and in the administration of justice ought not to be permitted to continue; and as Congress alone can provide the remedy, the subject is unavoidably presented to your consideration.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1838.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. DEC. 27, 1838.

The conclusion of the President's Message occupies so large a portion of this weeks paper as almost to exclude every thing else, we have no doubt however, that those who read it attentively, will agree with us in opinion, that the space it occupies could not be better filled.

We learn by letters from Tuscaloosa, that although there was never perhaps more business brought before the two houses in the same length of time, yet there had been no definite action on any of the important questions submitted, nor had the committees reported on any of the important bills.

Mr. McClellan, of Talladeega, on the 10th inst. offered a resolution which was adopted by the Senate, instructing the committee on the State Bank to inquire into the expediency of establishing an office of discount and deposit, in the town of Jacksonville in the county of Benton.

E. T. Smith, Esq. of this place, has been elected Judge of the County Court of Benton County, by a large majority.

The Legislature of Georgia, now in session, has passed a General or Free Banking Law by a large majority. A motion was made after the passage of the law to reconsider, which was negatived.

Since our last we have received no intelligence of importance from Congress. In the Senate on the 12th inst. the bill for the reduction and graduation of the price of public lands was under discussion. Mr. Clay of Ky. made a motion which was carried to postpone the further consideration of the bill to the Monday following.

The most extensive fire which has ever occurred at Montgomery, Ala. broke out on Sunday, 13th inst. about 11 o'clock at night. Thirteen buildings were destroyed, the loss estimated at fifty thousand dollars, only \$2600 of which was insured. The fire, as supposed, commenced in the Printing Office of the Montgomery Journal.

An unfortunate affray occurred in this place on Tuesday morning last, in which Mr. John Crush, who has resided here for some time past was shot as supposed by a Mr. Savery, of Talladeega, who left town soon after the occurrence and has not since been apprehended. Two balls entered the body or chest, one of the lower part of his left breast and the other several inches lower down. He is yet alive, but his final recovery is considered very doubtful.

The New York Herald holds the following language in regard to the report that Governor Arthur had represented to the British Cabinet, that nothing short of a declaration of war could save Canada from the United States:

"If it comes to this, come on. The United States are not France—as France was in 1793, when Europe united to put her down. We have four millions of fighting men—five millions of lovely women—a country unrivalled under heaven—and all the elements of independence within our own limits. If all Europe unite to oppress our freedom of thought and feeling, let them come here and try. We care nothing for Canada—it is a cold, dry, ungrateful country—not worth fighting for. We have 1,200,000 acres of choice unoccupied land in this Republic—enough to cut out six Upper and Lower Canadas—but if the aristocratic of Europe want war by the Great God of Battles, let them come on."

December 20th, 1838.

Mr. GRANT—Permit me, through the medium of your paper to tender my thanks to the democratic meeting held at Jacksonville about the first of the present month, for the honor they conferred by appointing me a delegate to the Democratic Convention that was to be held at Tuscaloosa on the third Monday of this month, and to assure the meeting, that nothing would have afforded me greater pleasure than to have done myself the honor to have attended in compliance with their wishes. But I was providentially prevented by recent severe illness from which I was slowly recovering. But I cannot forbear on this occasion, in uniting my voice with others, and particularly the democratic committee of Mobile, in the propriety of a democratic convention, with a view to a more perfect organization of all those who are actuated by purely democratic principles, yet have of late separated upon a subject of mere opinion, namely the question, and which should be forgotten amid the momentous inducements that now present themselves to every true democrat, or in other words, lover of popular liberty, to present an undivided phalanx of men determined to be free, against all the wiles of federal aristocracy and abolition fanaticism, united with their nearest relations and these menial slaves who will violate their oaths, and these voters who will barter the dearest rights of freemen for filthy lucre.

In conclusion, I will say to the democratic meeting of Jacksonville, that their partiality has imposed an obligation of which I shall ever be mindful.

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

Mr. GRANT—Again, for the benefit of Judge P. I ask the privilege of making a few remarks in your paper. I am much gratified that the Judge should be much pleased with my communication as to ask a hearing from me again, and I would here beg him to remember that in my last, I considered the Government, and of course worthy the attention of "A Democrat." But his second production, in a great degree, destroys his claims to much learning. His bad spelling is intolerable, and from the respectable name I have assumed, it is but right, (appearing as we do before the whole American people) that I should have a worthy competitor; and as my aspirations extend to the favorable judgment of future ages and his (as would seem to appear from the history given of his political life) only to the coming elections, we do not stand on equal footing—I would therefore ask, that he get some of his own type (if indeed he has any type at all) set apart upon his manuscript, to examine and correct his pieces before they are published, if he does not, and they are no better than the last, he need not expect to hear from me again.

He makes an appeal to all present at the meeting in

question, for a recollection of facts and a decision between us. I too am willing to abide their arbitration, and to refresh their memories will ask if the 4th article, was not read at the same time the preamble was moved, expressly for the benefit of the said Judge, that he might not misunderstand the objects of the meeting—my recollection says it was. And though the Judge thinks he was treated like a poor man at the following if he could have considered himself a democrat he would have felt himself invited and no "intruder." And I am persuaded that although a table had been set, (which yet might more reasonably have been expected at a whig meeting) he could not set at the head. He can never rule in any crowd; and it would suit him better to be a hind rider on some noble steed, than to ride foremost, and he trotted to death upon a mule. But he wishes to make his State rights brethren believe, that whenever a compromise between them and the Union party is made, it would be right that they should be first acknowledged to have the mastery, and thus holding out the palm—he would gain to himself immortal honor. But sir, if I mistake them not (for I do not believe the States have rights which were not surrendered in the compact) they are not thus to be duped, they have a more lofty ambition; and when they see the full clouds of abolition gathering darkness in the north, and hear the howling mutterings of distant thunder—they will throw prejudice aside, fall into the gathering ranks and leave to circumstances the command.

The Judge does really, though (apparently) unconsciously, but he looks at the deformity of things and sees none of their beauties; his talent lies more in finding objections, than in reasoning. He is not a man to have but little of the milk of human kindness—and more of the malignity of our nature; and would rather feed upon the poison or mist that floats in the elements of Government or settles upon the machinery that constitutes the structure, than riot in all the glories that adorn the fair work.

He asks, what a Democratic republic is? I find much use in the expression, but the plain meaning of a Democratic Republic is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It is a government in which the people should be possessed with the sovereign power of Government, and a Republican one who thinks a Government without monarchy the best government. I suppose then a Democratic Republic is a true ideal to every well ordered Government, whether monarchical and despotic or not. What constitutes a federalist? To this as liberal an answer as I can give, is one who believes in the doctrine of Alexander Hamilton and of which by reference to a faithful history of his life Judge P. can gain more information than I can give him in the compass of my communication. Sir, what constitutes a State right? It is a man who is a very good specimen of that doctrine, and he needs no further information, but he asks why to what class he belongs, it is reasonable to conclude by this, that he is not satisfied with that name, and as he appears lost to himself, he ought not to expect me to make a guess should expect to find him wedged among the whigs which none seems to care enough to embrace all who have lost their own; from the northern frontiers to the southern slaveholder, from the bloodied federalist to the states' righter, and Judge P. should write again, he will please do me the favor to talk a little about modern whiggery.

A DEMOCRAT.

Tuscaloosa 10th Dec. 1838.

Dear Sir—I here send you a statement of the census taken in the several counties of this state so far as returns have been received at the office of the Secretary of State.

Counties.	Whites.	Blacks.	Col'd.	Total.
Tuscaloosa	11432	7036	90	18558
Fayette	5637	904	0	6541
Marion	5446	12632	29	17907
Chambers	7249	5310	13	12562
Madison	6220	2384	34	10212
Jefferson	8421	2273	10	10694
Autauga	3323	6371	0	9694
Covington	1379	369	34	1982
Clarke	4029	3483	0	8512
Macoupin	2735	3448	26	6209
Lincolnton	8364	7108	82	15554
Henry	4530	1153	5	5687
Pickens	5817	5267	16	11099
Walker	3311	185	2	3499
Russell	405	5589	0	9374
Pike	6226	1614	21	8061
Columbia	3966	1353	13	5332
Madison	11761	12763	105	24629
Dale	4546	408	3	4957
Talladeega	8038	4401	30	12469
Lauderdale	9198	4867	64	14129
Calhoun	5555	1645	2	7203
Sumpter	11150	10	10	20368
DeKalb	7315	14261	11	22319
Barbour	5107	309	11	5427
Jefferson	6286	2380	53	9283
Madison	5420	1652	5	7078
Windsor	5890	10231	21	16102
Mobile	5086	4321	40	9937
Marshall	11428	6474	720	18622
Greene	6162	908	52	7122
Franklin	6250	16527	26	22803
Madison	8315	6224	23	14562
Madison	2914	443	1	3318
Cherokee	2370	2166	0	6792
St. Clair	4215	1073	4	5298
Jackson	13670	1747	67	15484
Calhoun	3567	5373	17	6957
Madison	5004	6385	5	5394
Madison	5573	8352	13	14418
Madison	8118	6809	23	17544
Madison	2902	1830	5	4817
Madison	1063	6984	59	2336
Madison	6653	43589	76	19857
Madison	6080	2422	7	8519
Madison	6015	1331	0	7899

Tuscaloosa, Ala., Dec. 12, 1838.

To the Editor of the Democrat: The publication in your paper of a letter represented to have been written by a member of the Legislature to Capt. D. R. Turner, in which there is a tissue of the most glaring misrepresentations, is my apology for troubling you with this communication.

In relation to the late election for Speaker of the House of Representatives, the writer remarks—"It was attempted to make a party matter, but many, very many of the best and long tried Democrats would not consent, and therefore voted for McClung, because they thought him best qualified for the duties of the chair." I hope the above words will not be seized on the election of McClung as a Whig triumph—for the Legislature is decidedly Democratic, and McClung was voted for by many Democrats as the other man, and without this he could not have been elected." Now, sir, what are the facts? Col. McClung received 48 votes, and Mr. Shields 42. There is "estimated" to be between 35 and 40 Bank Whigs and opposition men of all sorts in the House, and of all these, I defy the writer of the letter in question to point out one solitary individual who did not vote for Col. McClung and against Mr. Shields. Col. McClung received the warm support of the whole opposition, and his election after it transpired, was exultingly spoken of as a "whig triumph."

Whether Col. McClung demeans himself before the people of Madison county as an opponent to the present administration or not, the writer of the communication does not pretend to know. One thing, however, is very manifest, namely, he has been for the three years of his service in the Legislature an especial favorite with the "opponents" to the administration; and for all o. He has

ever received their undivided and zealous support. The recollection, that he healed the Whig convention held at this place, for the formation of an electoral ticket in opposition to the election of Mr. Van Buren, and was himself placed upon that ticket and received the votes of the Whigs as a Whig elector; and also, the fact that he is understood to be, Mr. Clay's phrase, a "half-whig" man, and an uncompromising foe to the Independent Treasury scheme, are perhaps the main considerations which constitute the strong ties that have heretofore existed, and still continue between the Hon. Speaker and that mixed faction.

Well might they afford to persuade Democrats not to mingle party considerations, in the election of Speaker, when by so doing, and only by so doing, they could succeed in electing such a man, and there by add to their strength in the councils of State, and by consequence, amongst the whole people of the State. Their success in this mode of action for the last five years is certainly very creditable to their sagacity, and indicative of their faithful devotion to principle and party.

Not so however with a portion of the Democratic party in the House of Representatives. With the exception of Arthur P. Bagby, there has not been elected a Democratic Speaker of that body for the last five years. And it is a truth, not to be denied that a large majority of those elected to office of every description during the same period, have been selected from the opposition party.

Now, sir, this is policy; it is good faith and strict duty to the Democratic party, and especially to our Democratic constituents at home. Isn't it, Mr. Editor?

The plain matter-of-fact explanation of all this is, that there is a small portion of the Democratic party (sufficiently large, however, to turn the scale either way) whose Democracy consists of a great deal more, in arrogant pretensions than in practice. I listen to them at home, you would suppose that of all others, they were the most inflexible—thorough and faithful adherents to both principle and party. But when moved from the whistles influence of home, experience has shown that they become quite flexible and accommodating to their opponents. Already has this class, especially a portion of them from the strong democratic counties of the North, established for themselves with their party an unenviable reputation for Pious Folly.

Of the 42, who voted for Mr. Shields, there was not a single individual who does not support cordially the policy recommended by the present democratic administration—who is not, in a word, prepared to sink or swim with that policy, believing it to be essential to the liberties and free institutions of our happy country. Mr. Shields is known to be a thorough-going and uncompromising advocate, and has endeavored himself to the Democracy of this State by the firmness and success with which he has maintained his ground, and sustained his party against the most fearful odds. In a section of the State where the influence of "bank whiggery" is so strong and oppressive as in our case, with the limits of the State.

Of the 42, who voted for Col. McClung, it is said there are 8 or 10, who profess to be Democrats in their acceptance of the term. Some of these professors are supposed to be the policy of the administration, others are in favor of it with modifications fatal to its success, and some few it is believed will stick to the faith.

The Lord deliver us from such friends, and the cause of democracy from the keeping of such hands! On the most important occasions, when their sustaining power is most needed, they are found dodging by the way-side—adverting over to the enemy, or at best, yielding but a feeble support to the Democratic party. Col. McClung, upon being charged from such pretensions, has said, "I am a Democrat, and I will remain so as long as I live." With regard to the qualifications of the two gentlemen, it cannot be deemed even complimentary to Col. McClung, who is old enough, or nearly so, to have been shield's father, to have it said "that he thought him best qualified." No one at all acquainted with the energy and intelligence by which Mr. Shields is characterized, will say that he is not fully competent—pre-eminently qualified for the duties of the station. And be it remembered, that Mr. Shields was the candidate of his party, nominated by them in convention unanimously, without one word of solicitation on his part, or one solitary effort to bring about his nomination, or to be a candidate. Those who profess to belong to his party, but who did not vote accordingly, were actuated by reasons which it is not the design of wish of the writer of this communication to annunciate upon. But surely no one will hereafter attempt to give to the circumstances connected with this election, the coloring thrown upon them by the writer of the letter above alluded to. No, I pretend that the writer of that letter wilfully gave such coloring to deceive; but it is to correct his innocent mistake that I ask publicity to this communication.

A MEMBER,

House of Rep's.

IRON.

1000 Lb. Bar Iron,
1000 Lb. Plough Moulds,
300 " Axe Bar Iron,
One First Rate Road Wagon,
For Sale by

J. FORNEY.
Dec. 27, 1838.—St.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday, 28th January next, at the late residence of Doct. E. W. Langston, dec'd. near Jefferson, Cherokee County, Ala. the following property of the estate of said deceased, to-wit: Horses, Hogs, Cows and Calves, Dry Cattle, Corn, Fodder, Oats, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation tools, an extensive and well selected Medical Library, a large collection of popular Religious, Political, and Miscellaneous Works.—A large stock of well assorted Medicines, all fresh, a splendid set of Dental and Surgical Instruments, &c. Also a quantity of seed Cotton. The sale will continue from day to day until all things are disposed of, and terms made known upon the day.

At the same time and place will be let to hire to the highest bidder, several Likely Negroes, comprising men, women, girls and boys—excellent field hands and good House servants, for the term of twelve months from the first day of January 1839. Also, a portion, if not all of the cleared land belonging to said estate in said county.

CHISM DANIEL, Adm'r.
MARTHA JANE LANGSTON, Adm'r.
December 27th, 1838.—St.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate are notified to come and make immediate settlement, and all who hold claims against said estate, are requested to present them forthwith, as we are anxious to close the business of the same as speedily as possible.

CHISM DANIEL, Adm'r.
MARTHA JANE LANGSTON, Adm'r.

